

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XVIII.]

SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851.

[GRATIS.]

## GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

In connexion with the completion of the Great Building, there remain to be noticed a few constructive details of interest, to bring our Illustrated Record up to the period of opening this stupendous "Palace of Industry." First is

### THE BOILER-HOUSE.

For the purpose of supplying steam for the gratuitous use of exhibitors of "machinery in motion," the Commissioners agreed to erect a boiler-house within the Building, as originally designed; but, on matured consideration, it was wisely determined to keep the furnaces apart from the Building itself, and thus remove what would have been a serious cause for alarm on the part not only of the exhibitors, but also of the public at large.

The Boiler-House, which is in a very forward state, is situated on the south side of "Rotten-row," at a distance from the north-west angle of the Great Building of 155 feet.

The whole length of the Boiler-House is 96 feet from centre to centre of columns, and the width 24 feet; for it is to be observed that the principle of construction is the same as that adopted in the "Industrial Palace"—cast-iron columns at intervals of 8 feet and 24 feet respectively, and 24-foot trellis-girders forming the framework of the structure, while, instead of close boarding as in an inclosure, 9-inch brick walls are substituted.

The Building is divided into three compartments by two cross brick walls of one brick and a half in thickness, which support a spacious cold water tank. The largest compartment, at the east end, is for the boilers, being 50 feet in length; the middle compartment, intended for stores, 20 feet; and the western compartment, also for stores, 26 feet in length respectively. From the level of the ground to the top of the trellis-girders is 22 feet 2 inches. Over the boiler department the roofing will be of corrugated iron, whereas over the western division Mr. Paxton's "ridge and furrow" roofing, exactly similar to that of the Great Building, is in the course of construction. The tank is formed of cast-iron plates, bolted together by means of internal flanges, in the ordinary way. It is 21 feet square, and 4 feet 6 inches in depth; consequently will contain rather more than 554 tons of water.

There are altogether five boilers, all set in brickwork: the largest one is in the middle, and is from the works of Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, consisting of two large horizontal tubes or cylinders communicating with each other at 4 feet 10 inches from the front of the furnace, and at the other end four vertical tubes of 8 inches diameter, passing from the lower to the upper part of the boiler, and ten conoidal tubes for the same purpose; the whole length of the boiler being 13 feet, and the diameter 6 feet 4 inches. The smaller boilers, two on each side of that already mentioned, are of the high pressure multitubular construction, as used for locomotive engines, being 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and consisting of 41 horizontal tubes, each of 24 inches diameter: a cast-iron bracket is riveted to each side of the boiler, to secure it to the brick-work, the flame first acting on the bottom and sides of the boiler, which is supported intermediately by two cross walls, and returning through the tubes towards the chimney, which is fixed at the furnace end of the boiler. The chimney is constructed of iron plates, riveted together, being circular, of 16 inches clear diameter, and 21 feet high. These last-mentioned boilers are from the works of Mr. Armstrong, of Newcastle.

The pipes to convey the steam into the "machinery in motion" department are of cast-iron, of 8½ inches diameter internally, connected together by flanges in the usual way, and coated externally with felt. The underground channel for these pipes is formed by a foundation of 8-inch paving, on which are built dwarf 9-inch sides of brick in cement, 21 inches high, the whole being covered at top by two planks, the lower one of 4 inches, and the upper one of 3 inches in thickness respectively.

### MODE OF OPENING AND SHUTTING THE VENTILATORS.

We have already described the improved construction of Ventilators, as fixed all round the external inclosure of the Great Exhibition Building; but, until very lately, the mode of opening or shutting the blades or louvers was not exactly determined on. We now find the shaft-



GOLD CHAIN AND BADGE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF GATESHEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ing and apparatus in a very advanced state. The contrivance is so simple, that one man can move at least twenty-four sets of the lower Ventilators at a time. For this purpose, at a height of about 3 feet from the floor, is a small iron frame projecting from the close boarding to which it is attached. In this frame is a spindle placed horizontally, which is turned by a winch; and by means of a small bevelled wheel fixed on the spindle and working into a second wheel placed horizontally, and on the top of a vertical shaft, of ½ inch diameter, with a worm near to the step fixed

in the floor in which it turns, motion is given to cogged segments, fixed on the horizontal shafting as above. The segments can be moved either in one direction for opening the Ventilators, or in the other direction for shutting them. The apparatus is completed by double cranks, fixed at proper intervals, and by means of a ½-inch iron rod, in connexion with slight vertical arms for each set of Ventilators. The vertical arms are furnished with pivots, one to each blade, so that the whole are moved together.



THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—THE BOILER-HOUSE, ADJOINING THE GREAT BUILDING.



## TESTING THE GALLERIES.

On a late occasion we gave an account and illustration of the mode adopted of testing the flooring of the galleries by bodies of closely packed men running, walking, and jumping over the floor, which we certainly thought would have satisfied the most prejudiced part of the public, but it seems otherwise, and so another mode of experimenting has been resorted to, which is certainly most satisfactory.

The load, distributed over a large area, was made up of eight cases of deal, each 4 feet 11 inches square, containing thirty-six compartments, rather larger than the diameter of the iron balls placed within them, and mounted on castors, four to each case; the height from the floor to the top of the cases being 3 inches. The whole of the cases are strapped together, and make up an aggregate length of 39.54 feet, so that the area is 194.14 superficial feet. Each of the balls weighs 68 lb., and, as there are altogether 288 balls, the total weight of iron is 19,641 lb., or 874 tons, giving 100 lb. to the square foot, independently of the weight of the wooden cases. The cases are secured at angles by iron elbows, and within each compartment the sides are protected from the action of the balls when in motion by flat fenders screwed to the wood.

We were present when the experiments were made in the north-western galleries. Twenty-two Sappers, by means of ropes attached to the middle part of the cases, drew the whole load from end to end of the gallery, and the movement of the floor was almost inappreciable.

This experiment may be said to be conclusive, with regard to the strength of the galleries, for the ordinary traffic that will pass over it; but it may be desirable to test the galleries to make additional preparations for some of the enormous loads which will be placed upon them—for instance, William's grand organ will weigh about thirty tons; then there are some heavy turret-clocks, and such like articles, to be fixed in different sections of the galleries. It is only to remember in time the trite but true words, "Safe build, safe find."

## BADGE AND CHAIN PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF GATHEHEAD.

THIS magnificent gold Chain and Badge, subscribed for by the ladies of Gathehead, and presented to the Mayor of that borough, is of remarkably elegant design; formed of medallions, &c., on which are the municipal arms richly chased. The Badge is elaborately chased with the arms, crest, and motto. The manufacturers are Messrs. Lister and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the execution is highly creditable to their taste and skill.

By the way, the presentation of Corporation insignia has become very frequent of late; though scarcely a score of years have elapsed since such "baubles" (to borrow a Cromwellian term) were freely swept off by the sturdy brush of reform.

## A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

(Continued from page 284)

## CHAPTER VII.

## CATCHING BIRDS AND THIEVES.

LONG before sunrise, the firm of Crumpley and Co. had commenced business. It appeared that "the pal" whose bankrupt stock they were to purchase was in great trouble, being in fact charged—though, as Crumpley said, he was as innocent as a bird unfledged—with unlawfully entering divers tenements and outhouses, to wit, &c., with evil intent, &c. To use a nautical phrase, "the pal" was shortly to be laid up in dock, to be thoroughly examined, before proceeding to Australia, and his wife was desirous of raising the sum of £1 3s. 6d. for the very smallest price at which she could get the pal out of the dock, and going again. The lady was soon roused from her slumbers, the bargains struck, and Messrs. Crumpley and Co. started for Ball's Pond, to commence proceedings.

It was a fine sunny morning, and so early, that, as Tim looked down the Goswell-road, there was not a soul to be seen. The lamps were yet burning, but their yellow flame was almost drowned in the golden light of day. The blinds were drawn down before nearly every window, and occasionally a light could be made out by the driver with his pale face hardly hidden in comforters, and warming himself by whipping his poor half-starved horse, that seemed fairly sinking under late hours and nights on the town.

The junior partner, with an oblong canvass bag filled with call-birds and nets tied to the end of three or four green poles that rested on his shoulders, walked on whistling and longing for a few of the guinea larks and linnets that were to enable him to retire again, and in double quick time. He was already, in his fancy, chopping away at the huge Australian trees that encumbered the Bradley estate. Old Lamere was tending a flock of sheep with tails as big as bolsters; and Kitty was hard at work making the log hut tidy against her husband's return.

"It's a tizzing morning," said Crumpley, growing tired of his "partner's" silence, "I wonder what's in a barn. We're going to the most rattling spot in England—hear 'em a-tizzing away, and never thinking of giving over no more than a cricket at a baker's."

"Many of that there guinea sort?" asked Tim.

"Cramp full," answered Crumpley, "see twenty pounds fly up bang afore your eyes. They's your sort—the real anti-forgery lot. No use tryin' to imitate their notes—aint worth a song when you're perfect at it. After two long nets were soon spread out, and the little green cages with the call-birds posted round them, whilst the "firm" hid itself behind a heap of old straw. The larks and linnets were singing on every hand, and Tim was breathless with excitement. Sometimes a bird would hang in the air, fluttering over the bait, as if making up its mind; but at last it would be off, rising and rising, till it was a mere speck in the blue sky.

"What a queer smell, aint there?" said Tim. "Tastes quite coppersy, don't it?"

"It's the wholesomest smell I know on," returned Crumpley, "Almost as good as crows, it is. Fatten a cove up like standin' over a cook-shop. Once knew a lad as only grewed sideways, like a ditch, along of working in brick-fields. Neighbours used to hire him to air clothes on. Obligated to put hoops round him to prevent him bursting, and prop him up like an oldrick, to keep him on his legs, he was so fat."

The two long nets were soon spread out, and the little green cages with the call-birds posted round them, whilst the "firm" hid itself behind a heap of old straw. The larks and linnets were singing on every hand, and Tim was breathless with excitement. Sometimes a bird would hang in the air, fluttering over the bait, as if making up its mind; but at last it would be off, rising and rising, till it was a mere speck in the blue sky.

"They're shy, aint they?" asked Tim.

"Maybe lost a relation at it yesterday," answered Crumpley; "but wait a bit—they'll drop in to lunch afore long."

At length, jerk went the birdcatcher's arm, and down fell the net. The "firm" instantly ran up, and there, sure enough, was a poor little lark struggling in the trap.

"It's an old 'un," said the man, blowing the feathers open on its breast; "shouldn't a' at wonder if he were one of the sovereign sort. Soon tell, when he gives over sulking," and he thrust the little thing through a canvass opening in the top of a long, low cage.

For the next three hours they caught nothing. They were obliged to keep so still, that sometimes the sudden rush of the little captive against the wires of its prison would make Tim jump as if a pin had pricked him. Altogether it was a very slow work; so, as the "partner" had lit his pipe, the lad just stretched himself along the straw, and, putting his cap over his eyes, soon fell into a sound sleep. With him awake he was surprised to find the stranger had gone! Up Tim jumped, wide awake in an instant. The nets had been taken up, call-birds, every thing moved away. Perhaps he's gone to another part of the field, thought the weaver; pale with alarm. He ran to the nearest pile of bricks, and clambering up, looked all round the field. There was no Crumpley to be seen. "The villain!" muttered the lad, clenching his fists, "to sneak off when I was sleeping; the villain!"

"Get off these bricks!" shouted the man at work.

Tim ran to them as fast as he could move his legs. "Have you seen a birdcatcher in a part of the field?" he asked.

"There were two on 'em just by where you were a standin'; was the answer."

"I seed one on 'em goin' off two hours gone, with all his traps packed," said another of the men.

"Which way did he make for?"

"Over that hedge yonder—straight on to that white house; then I lost him."

Holding his coat tightly together, Tim bounded off in pursuit. He tore over the ground like a madman. The white house was soon reached, but there he could gain no news of the fellow. Trusting to good fortune, he ran down the road, raising the dust in clouds behind him. Labourers stood still to look after him, and carters stopped their horses and jumped

off the shafts to have a peep at the man. Every one that he met he shouted to in the hopes of gaining some tidings of his partner, but no one had seen him. At last, tired out and choked with dust, he was forced to halt. He was done; with two hours start he might as well try to catch the mail. "The villain! the scoundrel! the robber!"

He hadn't courage to go home. No; he'd go and try his luck at the steam-wharf again. Who could tell? he might get another half-sovereign—there was no saying!

He was too tired and vexed to do to put up with any of the boys' insolence. If they began any of their nonsense, he'd stop 'em with a blow that should start 'em up like a carriage door. So he brushed the dust off his clothes and bathed his head at a pump, and took a short cut over the fields for London.

When he reached the wharf, the rival boys were as usual as ever. Tim said nothing—never even moving when a piece of orange-peel hit him on the cheek. The youngsters were all kinds of means to drive him away, but without success. They would come pretty close to him, and push other lads against him. They would take the cap off the head of any passing errand-boy, and throw it in the weaver's face; but Tim only picked it up again and handed it to the half-frightened lad. At last, seeing how quietly he endured their attacks, they grew more courageous; and one of them, creeping close to the wall, tried to get near enough to bonnet the rival. But Tim was on the wall, and he seized the fellow by the collar, and held him as long as he could, and shaken till the boy howled and screamed again, and his companions ran to the rescue.

"What did you do that for, you long-legged warmin'?" cried one.

"If I lad wern't hurting you, old Billy!" said another.

"If I were you," said a cabman, forcing his way into the front, "I'd exercise myself on some 'un a little bigger. To go and shake a lad as if he were full of feathers, and waste time by goin' to sleep on him!"

"He's been at it all the afternoon," returned Tim, pointing to the orange-peel all about him. "Look here, what he's been at."

"No, he didn't, old gaspise," shouted a boy in the crowd; "I did that there."

"If I catches hold on yer, then," roared Bradley, shaking his fist, "they shall want a broom to help take yer home, I'll pound yer so small."

"No you won't," said the cabman, putting his hands on his hips, and shaking his head.

"Who's to prevent me?" asked Tim, growing pale with rage.

"Why, I will," answered the man, spitting on his hands.

"You'll sneered the weaver; 'why, it'd be a case o' manslaughter. I'd do six sick as you to give me a relish for my breakfast. I'd double yer up like a old man!"

"Come on and try, old bellows-to-mend." And, pulling off his driving-cap, the man danced round Tim, like a horse in a circus.

Just then, a policeman, seeing the crowd, hurried up, and, elbowing his way through the people, gained the centre, just in time to prevent the fight.

Everything went against the weaver. There were thirty voices against him; and the evidence was so conclusive, that the policeman, pointing up the street with his staff, ordered Tim to be off. "If you aint gone soon, I'll have you hup, my fine feller; and don't let me see you again, or you shall have three months of it, as sure as yer born."

Tim ended all chance of gaining half-sovereigns by carrying carpet-bags. Where to go he didn't know, and what was more, he didn't care. Nevertheless, he sauntered along, and, without knowing it, soon found himself in Spitalfields. As if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his misdeeds. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened a door in front of him, as if he were a drunken oaf, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

some of them, whilst the others yelled and howled, all shouting their names.

Tim was carried by the crowd nearly a hundred yards from the spot where he first stood. Once or twice he was nearly trodden under foot. He wasn't sorry when the ringing of a bell announced that the required number were chosen; for he felt sick and so weak that he could scarcely stand.

He moved off with some of the disappointed ones to a long shed, there to wait, in the chance of further help being required. His companions, savage with their failure, were inveighing bitterly against the foreman.

"It's the drink does it," cried one, whose coat had been wrenched off his back; "it's the drink! I didn't Charley Goller stand a quatern at the Old Slaughter, and hasn't he got in?"

"The sacred cocken!" muttered a Frenchman, crossing his arms like Napoleon; "it is because me am de Frenchman."

"No I-in-rich need apply!" shouted a son of Erin, shaking his fist at the sun in his rage.

So each man had some reason for his not having been fixed upon; each one fancying that it was done out of pique to himself.

There was very little stirring in the shipping that day. The wind had long been contrary, and few vessels had arrived in the Thames. Towards the end of the day one gang of eight was called in for two hours' work, but again Tim was unlucky, and remained with the other unfortunates, pacing the shed as a wild beast does his den.

For the first week Bradley attended every morning, and every day had to wear out the day with the shed. He could now pay sad patience the rest, but somehow or other his turn never came. At last his patience was quite worn out. One morning he vowed, as he left home, that he would not return until he could bring his half-crown with him. He pushed and screamed, threatened and praised, like a madman, but all to no use, and in despair threw himself on one of the benches in the outhouse, half repenting of his vow, but still determined to cling to it.

As he sat, with his head buried in his hands, he thought of his loss, thinking to himself where he should sleep that night, and how he should touch him on the shoulder. Tim started up. It was a half-starved young fellow, with a knowing face, and two ringlets dangling from each temple.

"Are yer pretty tired of this work? I am," he said, thrusting his hands into his pockets.

"I'm so rattling tired of it," answered Tim, "that I'm almost wound up for anything. One touch 'ud set the pendulum off."

"That's your sort," cried the young fellow; "that's your plucked 'un! Now I'll tell you—I've been trying this doddery for three weeks, but it won't do. If you'll be my pal, I cut it—speak low, there's a slick listen!" he added, in a subdued voice.

"What's your line?" asked Tim.

"Come along, and I'll show you; it's the best paid in London, next to lawyers."

Tim ventured along together till they reached the street. The lad led the weaver down a lane, and asked him "Do the peels in these parts know you at all?"

Tim laughed, and answered he should say not, as he had never been introduced.

"That's all right. Come along, we'll do rarely," answered the lad; and they entered the street once more.

"Next gent as I sees go by, I shall have a try at. You follow close behind, and if yer sees a peeler, whistle. I'll chuck you what I takes, and you make off and meet me here at four o'clock. Do you see it?"

"Oh, that's your business, is it?" answered Tim, looking at him full in the face.

"Yes, that's it. Come on, there's a swell comin'; make haste, he's a prime 'un—he's in a hurry."

"Your perfusion don't suit me," was the weaver's reply.

"Ah, yer see, I've found my business, are you?" sneered the young thief. "Your trade's overstocked; better try mine."

"No," returned Tim, resolutely, "it aint come to that yet. It's so plaguily hard to keep honest, I'll do it out o' spite!"

"Now, I'll tell you," said the lad, taking the weaver by his arm and leading him up a court; "you'll come to it soon. You must. As for that nonsense o' being honest, you might as well try to be Lord Mayor."

"I've been a trying to be a peeler for the last month, and I never were so thin before. The grub as comes honest may be sweet, but it need have some sauce or tother, there's so plaguily little of it. You'd better come with me."

"I've managed as yet, and I'll manage on."

"What right have I to starve?"

"You've no right to another man's goods."

"He ought a to be a peeler, and I only takes what he ought to give. He doesn't miss it, and ought to help me."

"Suppose that feller, without are a coat—and Tim pointed to a ragged bone-grubber—"were to come up and take your velvetown, saying, 'He ought to give it; I want it more than he does; my shirt's fuller of holes than his.' What 'ud you say?"

"I'd tell him something as should warm him more nor a coat," answered the lad, with a grin.

"But suppose he were the strongest, and took it whether you liked or no. You wouldn't feel best pleased, and 'ud say it were plaguily unfair. That's just what that gentleman 'ud think when he felt for his hankerchief. 'Somebody's been stronger at it than I am,' he says, 'but it aint right,' and maybe the police 'ud agree with him."

"You aint going to blab," said the lad, already prepared to be off in case of an answer.

"Blab! no, not I. But you may depend upon this, old feller, if priggins was to come into fashion, the gents 'ud be the first to suffer, and in the end our 'ud come, and then we should be far honest, as they is now. So I do think it best for matters to be as they are. Lets go back and try for a job."

"Not I!" answered the young fellow. "I feel rather too down in the mouth. The peels aint afeared of me. I've been a-hunting up a pal, and just as I thinks to get one, he tucks it. I'm a bit down, but I'll come on."

"Come on," said Tim, coaxingly; "I've got tuppence, and we'll share it. Come on."

"Pshaw! I'm tired of bread, I am," answered the lad, savagely; "I've been chewing it till I shies at a loaf—I hates the sight on 'em so. The pump and a crust is such werry humble feeding; I'm going for something better. I liked werry much to meet you by means."

"Well, come and work, and earn a bit."

"Pshaw! none of that," continued the lad, in a desponding voice. "I've been trying to be honest so hard, it's gone wrong and disagreed with me. Now I shall pay my hotel a visit. Do yer know where my hotel is?"

"No! What do you mean?"

"Oh! It's a slap-up place. Gives you no end of credit, and a room to yourself. The carpets aint afeared of me; but they states three meals a day, meat, tatur, and all that sort of thing, and servants to wait on yer, and all complete. The only thing agin the proprietor is, he's such a rum feller, he will cut the hair of all his customers."

"What do you mean?" asked the astonished Tim, looking into the boy's earnest face.

"Why, I means the prison—where they lodges, washes, clothes, feeds, and fires 'em for what I'm going to do. Come, and see if I'm a plucked 'un or not."

He walked off coolly, whistling as if to show his courage; but there was a nervous twitching of his eye that proved that he was ill at ease with himself. Tim was so startled that he could scarcely move, and stood with open mouth, following the youth with his eyes. Half way down the street the younger turned round, and beckoned the weaver to follow him. He saw the boy stop before the large plate-glass window of a gaudily fitted-up draper's shop. They were mending the street just before the door, and the young thief, lifting up one of the paving-stones in his hands, looked towards Tim, and then hurled it with all his force at the costly window.

A frightful smash followed, and three or four men rushed from the shop, and seized the lad. He stood quite still, taking to his captors. Presently a policeman came running to the spot, and in a few minutes the wretched youth, with the crowd at his heels, was on the way to the station-house.

After Bradley had recovered his senses, he followed after his late companion, until it struck him, that, should the boy recognise him by any sign, or speak to him, he might get into trouble, and the "hotel" resolve two inmates, instead of one.

"Fray God, my fate may never be like his!" he muttered. "No, I'll home—that's the best place. I'm too poor to stand temptation long, and it's about everywhere. I'm hungry, and it always attacks an empty stomach first. So I'll think the werry and hurry home."

Here was another tale to tell Kitty. But this time he felt his heart beat calmly within him, and he descended the stairs boldly, stamping, if anything, louder than usual, as if in bravado, for he felt he had been saving the man's part, and, to tell the truth, was rather proud of it—silly fellow!

(To be continued.)



are peculiar, idiosyncratic, and eccentric; though the events he narrates are often mild and incredibly common and commonplace, he has the art of making

The estates of the following nobility, clergy, and gentry, lately deceased, have paid duty on the amount of their personal property, as follows:—  
Viscount Newark, £25,000; Hon. S. Childers, £20,000; Sir E. Hamilton, £14,000; J. D. Ventry, £20,000; M. Dawber, £7,000; J. Goodwin, £5,000; H. Jones, £6,000; M. Cholmely, £4,000; F. J. Hinchley, £25,000; H. Housman, £20,000; Rev. J. E. Cornwood, £15,000; the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel (brother of Sir Noel), £30,000. The estates of the late Lord Stanley have been administered to.



THE NATIONAL  
INSTITUTION,  
PORTLAND GALLERY.

(Continued from page 321.)

THE most ambitious and the largest paintings in the Exhibition are those contributed by Mr. J. E. Lauder. His "Edict of Leo the Iconoclast" (No. 45) represents the slaying, by a party of women in a church, of an agent of the Pontiff entrusted with the task of breaking down the images, crucifixes, and so forth. The subject is so remote as to awaken no sympathy or interest, and the group conveys little other impression than that of its being a respectable Academy study. The "Widow," by the same artist, No. 26, is one of the finest specimens of no meaning we ever met with. It is a mere sketch barely finished. Mr. R. S. Lauder's contributions are principally of the sacred class; we have engravered one of them, "Peter denying Christ," combining skilful composition with admirable colouring. More attractive, however, is the same artist's picture, "Christ walking on the Sea." Mr. Burchett's "Death of the Venerable Bede" is carefully painted, but rather clumsily drawn, and brown and opaque in the colouring. The "P. R. B." school figure in the paintings of two of their disciples. Mr. Denerell's "Banishment of Hamlet," and Mr. J. Collinson's "Incident in the Life of St. Elizabeth, of Hungary." The perversion of taste which drives clever young men into a wild-goose chase of imitation of the early and semi-barbarous stages of art, is one of the strangest manias of the day, involving, as it does, the repudiation of all natural and flowing lines of beauty; the substitution for them of the most utterly ungraceful and stiffly rigid attitudes and postures; while the general effect is an uncomfortable persuasion that the artist must have taken his models from an unfortunate set of ladies and gentlemen who had all their limbs broken early in life,



"THE ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE."—PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

and never enjoyed the advantages of a competent surgeon to set them to rights again. The King of Clubs or the Knave of Diamonds are naturally and agreeably drawn personages compared with the monstrous shapes with which Mr. Denerell has peopled his painting from "Hamlet." The manipulation of the work being quite up to or rather down to the design, the picture is literally beneath the pale of criticism. Not so Mr. Collinson's painting. The tone of colouring is excellent, clear and transparent, and the details highly finished; but the unhappy wooden-jointed figures, as flat and as hard as boards, make one absolutely melancholy over the theory of art which such treatment of a subject implies.

Mr. H. Barraud exhibits a number of pictures which call for a word of especial remark. They are the originals of certain engravings which have of late enjoyed a high popularity, and manifested, in a signal manner, the profound degradation of the taste and sentiment for art as existing in certain otherwise highly respectable classes amongst us. The engravings in question profess to illustrate or shadow forth certain passages in a sentiment from the service of the Church. Now, to no higher or holier purpose can the pencil of the greatest genius be applied, than to the reverend illustration of religious subjects; but Mr. Barraud's plan of dashing off a series of paintings, all characterised by a species of flimsy neatness and *ad captandum* cleverness, all utterly destitute of the slightest reverence or spirituality, and evidently meant to take advantage of the praiseworthy religious instincts of the purchaser, when such exist, to the exclusion of anything like taste for, or knowledge of, art—a quack trade of this sort, disgraceful to art and irreverent to religion, ought long ago to have been exposed, its trickery unmasked, and its produc-



"PETER DENYING CHRIST."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



tions stamped with their true value. The "First Sacrament" professes to illustrate the rite of baptism, the clergyman being about twice as big as the red coat with a head sticking out of it, which represents the father of the child.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

In our notice of this collection at page 271, we characterised Mr. Baxter's "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" as a good specimen of this artist's careful execution and clever conception; and as "a most charming arrangement, most sweetly and delicately painted. We now engrave this already popular picture.

Upon the opposite page, also, is engraved one of Mr. Woolmer's ten contributions, "A subject from the Sleeping Palace—Approach of the Prince," which, albeit reminding us of Macbeth's famed picture, is a very clever scene from our nursery tale:—

She sleeps: her breathings are not heard  
In palace chambers far apart;  
The fragrant tresses are not stirred  
That lie upon her charmed heart.  
She sleeps: on either hand upwells  
The gold-fringed pillow lightly pressed.  
She sleeps: nor dreams, but ever dwells  
A perfect form in perfect rest.

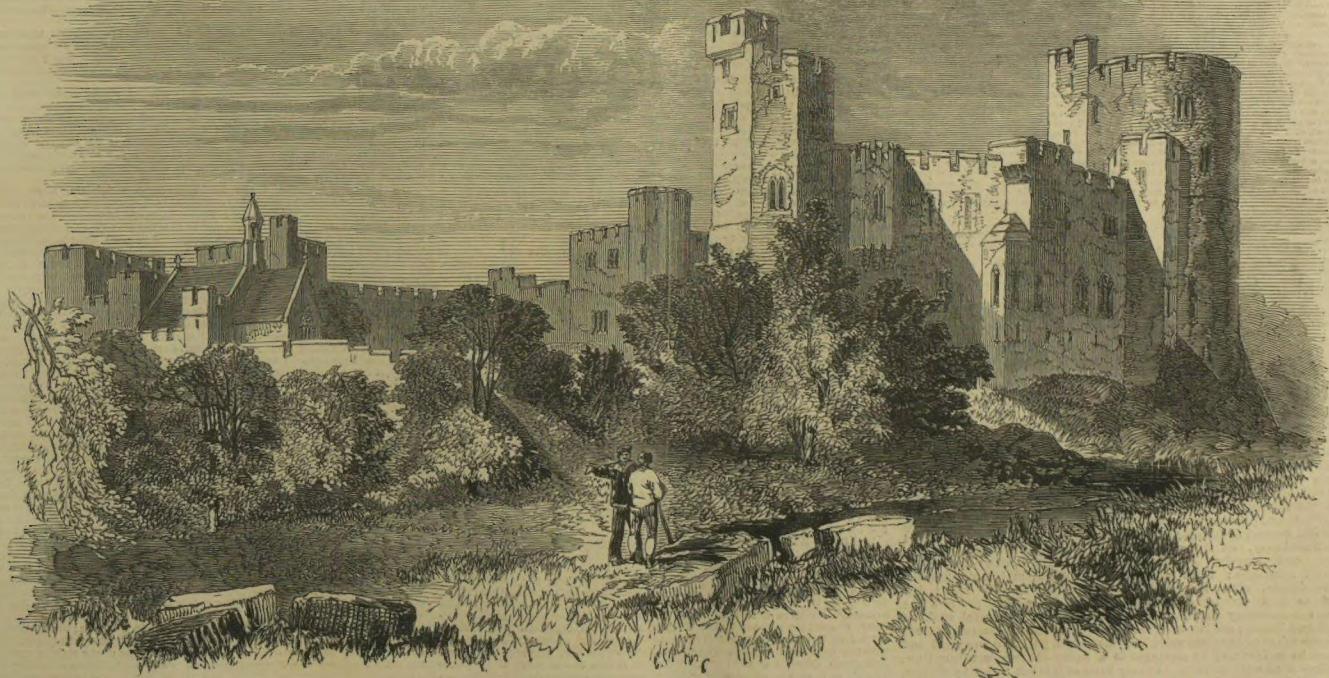
#### PECKFORTON CASTLE.

At the extremity of that long range of high ground running from Malpas to Tarporley stands the insulated castle of Beeston, a very conspicuous object to the traveller as he passes from Crewe to Chester; and above it, though not appearing so as he is whirled under the bold escarpment of the ruin just named, is the modern building of which we have given an illustration. In journeying through the monotonous level of Cheshire, the Castle of Peck-



A SUBJECT FROM THE SLEEPING PALACE.—"APPROACH OF THE FAIRY PRINCE."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

forton presents three different aspects. On the north, east, and west sides, it is visible for several miles; but the high table land on the south shuts it out from observation in that direction. In this direction the scenery is grand and picturesque, and forms the home view of the edifice. There are few spots in England where Nature has more profusely indulged in sylvan beauty. She seems here to have luxuriated in all her divine wildness, and the heath, the fern, the gorse, the stunted oak, the verdant moss, the broken foreground, and the deep blue distance, lend a charm that will enchant the lover of whatever is sublime or picturesque in English scenery. It was nothing extraordinary, therefore, that Mr. Tollemache, the proprietor of Peckforton, should have selected a spot so admirably adapted for a residence—in harmony, too, with the surrounding view, and commanding one of the most rich and extensive prospects, on the three points already mentioned, perhaps in Great Britain. We must confess, that, at first thought, the idea of a castle on a hill three hundred feet above the level of the Cheshire plain struck us as unsuitable to modern notions of comfort, and as at variance with preconceived maxims of taste; but, as we made the gentle ascent—as the wildness of the landscape gradually opened through our devious path—and as the forest became continually exchanged, from the gloom of its shade, its craggy branches and tangled thickets, to the open sunshine of the smiling plain we were leaving beneath, as the air grew purer and the view more extended and diversified, we began to think, that, after all, there was something worth striving for to secure a good elevation—such an one as would carry us above the mist and malarious vapours that float over low ground. The extensive



PECKFORTON CASTLE, CHESHIRE.—A. SALVIN, ARCHITECT, F.S.A.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)







**P**UTES is insured by Dr. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. R. BAGLEY, Bookseller, Ironmonger-street:—"Many parties in and around Stamford have experienced the most beneficial effects from your excellent medicine, in Asthma, Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing."—They have a pleasant taste. Price is 14d. 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.—Also, Dr. Loock's Female Medicated Chocolate, in Boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

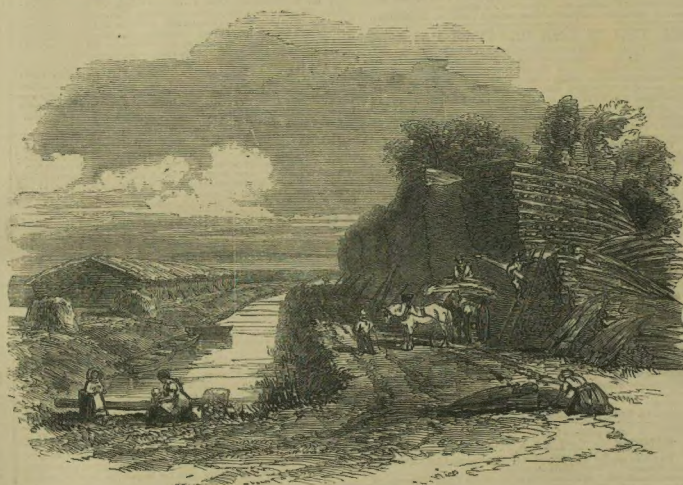




WHITTLESEA MERE, FROM TAYLEY.—(SEE PAGE 324.)



CARTING PEAT FROM THE STACK.



STACKING REED, BY THE HOLME LODGE.



DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.—THE DYKE-CUTTING.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 480.—VOL. XVIII.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT. GRATIS.

## A REMONSTRANCE WITH THE DAILY PRESS.

It has been said that the character of a people is reflected in its press, and that the public journals of any nation are never much before nor much behind the intellect of the age and the country in which they are issued. A brutal people loves a brutal press, a frivolous people will not encourage sober journals, and a nation of warring factions will transform public writers into violent partizans. Not only opinions, it is said, but manners, are faithfully reflected through the press; and a vicious age not only requires and creates a vicious literature, but a vicious literature reacts upon the public sentiment of the age, and degrades it with an unhappy fatality into a still lower depth of pollution than that which was its own origin. But while there is much truth there may be much error in this as in some other sayings that have acquired the currency, if not the validity of established axioms. If any intelligent foreigner among the tens and hundreds of thousands of visitors whom we may daily expect on our shores, were to judge of the British nation by this rule at the present time, he might draw a picture of us from the columns of our daily press, which would be anything but flattering to our self-love, creditable to our taste, or just to our morality and intelligence. If he took up the great daily sheets that aspire to guide the public opinion of England, and cast his eye over the advertising columns—by the profits of which they are enabled to pay able writers, accurate reporters, and active fo-

rein agents and correspondents—he would find announcements of the most disgusting kind, couched in language that renders them unfit for the perusal of women, and which, were there no other objectionable matter in their broad superficies of print would render it a duty imperative on the head of every father of a family to keep them from the sight of his untainted family circle. If the intelligent foreigner, instead of confining himself to the editorial articles, those diurnal essays of a brilliancy which, fifty years ago, would have been sufficient to give their authors a lasting and honourable place in the literature of their country, were to investigate still more closely the records of the public tribunals, which the journals make it a point of preserving and presenting to the world, he would be still more disgusted, still more shocked, and still more puzzled to know, by means of the rule we have quoted, what sort of a people the English were. He would find details of the most prurient and abominable vice broadly and unreservedly printed, that all the world might read. The slang, vulgarity, and blackguardism of the police-courts would form the smallest and most inoffensive portion of the foul pabulum daily served up to the breakfast-tables of those who are wealthy enough to buy or borrow a leading London journal. All the odious details which the Common Law, the Ecclesiastical, and the Appellate courts are compelled to extract from unwilling witnesses, in cases where the honour and happiness of wives and husbands are concerned, he would see in unblushing type, and in the

very language of the brothel: and, from the unnecessary minuteness and particularity with which the reporters of these unhappy cases dwell upon the incidents and circumstances of the criminality of the one party and the degradation of the other, he might also be justified in the belief that these *employés* of the journals were expressly ordered to hide nothing, but rather to exaggerate and display, than to soften and generalize them. Even in the preliminary and *ex parte* investigations before the police magistrates—of which the statements very often turn out to be the unfounded assertions or mistakes of complaining parties—the same rule would be found to guide the judgment of the reporters who write, and of the editors who publish; and our intelligent foreigner might be tempted to inquire, if the English were in reality the well-informed, the moral, the decent, and the religious people which they are represented to be? "Surely," he might say, "there must be a large and degraded public, that has a taste for such garbage, or the leading journals of the country would not so industriously supply it."

But our foreign critic would be wrong. We are convinced that the great body of the English people, so far from seeking such details in the newspapers, disapprove of them, and that the daily journals injure their own sale by this unworthy pandering to the readers of the pot-house, or of worse places. The daily journal, instead of being a welcome guest in the families of the upper and middle-classes of society, is banished to the counting-house, the club, the



VISIT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



The *Kingston Morning Journal*, of March 25, publishes the budget, as pre-



sent to the House of Assembly. The liabilities of the island are estimated at £248,300, of which about £25,000 are for interest and salaries. The income is estimated at £215,850, leaving a deficiency of revenue of £32,450.

CALIFORNIA.

(From a Correspondent)

Stockton-street, San Francisco, Feb. 26, 1851.

We arrived here Feb. 1; landed, and presented myself to a settler, who gave me and my partner a room for a few days, and me employment as a labourer for a week. Earned 10 dollars. Left to get better pay on ships in port, at 1 dollar per hour per job, and 6 dollars per day. Got goods of Neustadt and Hott, Brothers; traded; averaged till now 5 dollars per day. Went to Sacramento, up river 150 miles, to sell cigars; cleared 70 dollars, or 35 dollars each. He generally makes more than I, but is too small for labour. Sold my gun for 20 dollars; cost 5 dollars. Now preparing for the mines, six or seven of us, two men to one mule. Expect to get one clear ounce per day. Know the lucky fellow whose good fortune you must have seen in the Times; he dug out 1700 dollars in one day; he is one of our party. Klamath and Scots River is our spot, at present in four feet of snow; cost 100 dollars to get there, including tools and rations. I know all the dangers, but all the rich men begin this way; 1200 vessels in harbour; a magnificent city, built in three years. Saloons, the largest and finest in the world; evidences of wealth all over the city, all exposed, protected only by Judge Lynch; all the stores over-crowded with goods; trade unusually dull. It is winter, and the worst time, but the old times will never return, they say. Lovely climate, weather, scenery, and best of eating; all drinks very bad. Infamous police, and law wretched; a timid man dare not enter any place of amusement or public-house after dark; everybody carries pistols and knives; men shot down for nothing, say it was in self-defence; get witnesses a dollar each to swear to it; plenty of Sydney villains, bad enough, but get all blame. The Americans are worse; intensely vulgar, and conceited scum; their swagger disgusts; they never steal; but cheating, treachery, and murder are with them virtues: a black man and an English one are the same to them. Hitherto I have escaped them, although constantly associated. I'm very civil, and almost ashamed to say, avoid owning my country, and, like them, go armed, which I hope never to use. But, knowing you see the Times, and that their intelligence is better than mine, I conclude. Have seen the celebrated Mission Dolores. Mexicans, Chilians, natives, grizzly bears, and other game innumerable; and, going up the Sacramento, the grandeur of fire on the prairies at night.

I always have been to the post on arrival of mails, but find that my labour might have been saved: to stand in a line from daybreak, as I did on Monday, till four o'clock. I thought it was my lucky day, and refused four dollars for my place; all I got was an Illustrated paper and a letter from Plymouth.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DOWAGER LADY TREVELYAN.

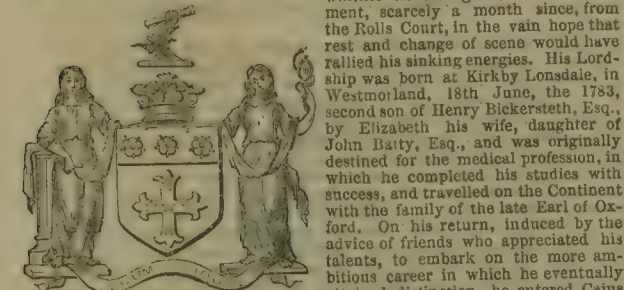


MARIA LADY TREVELYAN, widow of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, county of Somerset, and mother of the present Baronet, Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, was youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Eastbourne, county of Sussex. Her eldest sister wedded Lord Arden, and her second, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, who was assassinated in 1812.

Lady Trevelyan married in August, 1791, and has survived her husband just five years. Her issue consisted of four sons and six daughters.

HENRY BICKERSTETH, LORD LANGDALE.

THIS great and distinguished lawyer died on Good Friday, at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had gone, on his retirement, scarcely a month since, from the Rolls Court, in the vain hope that rest and change of scene would have rallied his sinking energies. His Lordship was born at Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmorland, 18th June, 1783, second son of Henry Bickersteth, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Batty, Esq., and was originally destined for the medical profession, in which he completed his studies with success, and travelled on the Continent with the family of the late Earl of Oxford. On his return, induced by the advice of friends who appreciated his talents, to embark on the more ambitious career in which he eventually attained distinction, he entered Caius College, Cambridge, and there graduated as Senior Wrangler, in 1808. Three years after, he was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, and soon rose to eminence in the Equity branch of the profession. In course of years he became a Bencher of his Inn, was made a Queen's Counsel, and ranked in the very first grade of Chancery practitioners. Eventually, in 1836, he succeeded Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and was at the same time created Baron Langdale, of Langdale, in Westmorland. Throughout the whole course of his life, this upright and able lawyer was ardently devoted to the liberal cause; and, although he seldom appeared in the arena of politics, no man pursued with greater enthusiasm the work of general as well as legal reform. His famous speech on the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery and on the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords will long be remembered, and referred to as an authority on the subject to which it refers. As a Judge, Lord Langdale brought to his high office personal dignity, unsullied reputation, and vast legal knowledge; and he discharged its functions, for fifteen years of indefatigable labour, with the highest honour, and with subservience to none but the loftiest motives of action.



His Lordship married, 17th August, 1835 (being then 52 years of age), Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of Edward, late Earl of Oxford, and leaves an only child, Jane Frances, born 7th November, 1836. His peerage is consequently extinct.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MACLEOD, K.C.H.

THE Macleods of Macleod, of which Sir John was a descendant, have been, time immemorial, associated with the military achievements of their country. The gallant officer whose death we record was son of Donald Macleod, Esq., of Berneray, county Inverness, and great-grandson of Sir Norman Macleod, of Berneray, third son of the famed Sir Roderick Macleod, of Macleod, so well known as "Rory More."

Sir John entered the army, as Ensign in the 78th Highland Regiment, in 1793; and, in the next year, served in Holland through the arduous campaign under the Duke of York. He was present at the capture of Fort St. Andre, the bombardment of Nimeguen, and the sortie, attack, and defeat of the army at Beirren Mansel, Guelder Mansel, and Thuill. In 1814, Colonel Macleod served in the campaign under Lord Lynedoch, and commanded the brigade which carried the village of Merzem, 14th January, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1815 he became a Companion of the Bath; and, in 1832, received Knighthood. In 1837, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; and, in 1840, was given the Colonelcy of the 77th Foot.

His death occurred at his residence in Montagu-street, Portman-square, on the 2nd instant.

THE HON. DUDLEY WORSLEY ANDERSON PELHAM, M.P., CAPTAIN R.N.

THIS gallant officer, who was midshipman of the Dartmouth at Navarino, died on the 13th inst. He was only brother of the present Earl of Yarborough, and son of the late Earl, by Henrietta Anne Maria Charlotte his wife, second daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and niece and heiress of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. Captain Pelham was born 20th of April, 1812, and married, 15th of October, 1839, Madeline, daughter of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., and leaves a daughter, born in 1849. At the period of his decease he represented Boston in Parliament.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DUDLEY ST. LEGER HILL, K.C.B.

THIS gallant officer died suddenly at Umballah, in India, 21st February. At the period of his decease he was Major-General on the Staff at Bengal and Colonel of the 50th Regiment.

Sir Dudley, who was born in 1790, entered the army, as Ensign in the 82nd Foot, in 1804; served under Sir Samuel Auchmuty in South America (where he volunteered the forlorn hope at the storming of Monte Video), and was highly distinguished throughout the Peninsular War. At Roleia he was severely wounded, and subsequently took part in the battles of Corunna, Talavera, Coa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian. In the course of the campaign he was wounded seven successive times. In 1845 he received the decoration of a Knight of the Tower and Sword; in 1816, was knighted by his own Sovereign; in 1839, was made Commander of St. Bento d'Avila, and in 1848 created a K.C.B. In 1834 he proceeded as Governor to St. Lucia, and returned home in 1838. In 1841 he attained the rank of Major-General.

Sir Dudley was the eldest son of the late Dudley Hill, Esq., of the county of

Carlow, by Miss Clarges his wife, daughter of the late Colonel Clarges, who was descended from a family nearly connected with that of Monck, Duke of Albemarle. He married, first, the third daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew; and secondly, Mrs. Davies, relict of Mark Davies, Esq., of Tarnwood, county of Dorset.

ROBERT HAYNES, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, died on the 18th inst., in his 82nd year. He was the descendant of an ancient English family, that was forced for its Royalty to emigrate to the West Indies in the time of Cromwell.

Called at an early age to fill offices of trust in the House of Assembly, as well as in the militia of his native island, Mr. Haynes was promoted successively to the highest dignities in both these departments of the public service; and in two emergencies—the threatened French invasion of 1805, and the insurrection of the Negroes in 1816—he gained universal approbation for his wisdom and skill. On the latter occasion, the Council and Assembly tendered him their thanks, and the officers of the combined Corps of the Midland districts of St. John's and St. George's, Barbadoes, presented him with the appropriate testimonial of a sword. Some few years later, Mr. Haynes was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. Distinguished by great energy of character, singular aptitude for business, untiring industry, loyalty to his Sovereign, and devotion to the interests of his native island, he carried to the discharge of his public duties the integrity which marked his private conduct. Qualities such as these won the favour of the successive representatives of the Crown in Barbadoes, and, on his final retirement, the Governor, Sir James Lyon, was pleased to make the recapitulation of Mr. Haynes's services the subject of a general order, in which was set forth the high sense entertained by his Excellency of their importance, and the unusual privilege allowed to Mr. Haynes of retaining in his retirement the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Haynes leaves three sons: Richard Haynes, Esq., of Clifton, county of Gloucester; Robert Haynes, Esq., of Thimbleby Lodge, Northallerton, county of York; and Henry Haynes, Esq., of Barbadoes.

SIR CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, BART.

WE have to record the death of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., which took place at his residence, Mortimer Hill, Berks, on Easter Day, in his 77th year.

Sir C. S. Hunter was the youngest son of Henry Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hill, in the county of Berks, and of Mary, the daughter of William Sloane, Esq., the great-nephew of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. He was sent at an early age from a school of much celebrity at Hackney, to finish his education with a Protestant clergyman in Switzerland; and, on his return to England, entered as student of the Inner Temple, but subsequently commenced practice as a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, in partnership with George Richards, Esq. In 1797 he married the only daughter of John Free, Esq., and in 1804 became a magistrate of the city of London, and was unanimously elected alderman of the ward of Bassishaw.

In 1810, he altogether withdrew from the profession of the law; having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Regiment of the Royal London Militia, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and Colonel of the West Regiment of the Royal London Militia.

In 1811, he was elected Lord Mayor; his inauguration was celebrated with more than usual magnificence, many ancient ceremonies which had fallen into disuse being revived on this occasion. In 1812 he was created a Baronet; and in 1819, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

Sir Claudius Hunter had been the Senior Alderman of the city of London since 1841; and, by his unwearied attention to the interests and privileges of his fellow-citizens, as well as by seniority of office, deservedly gained the honourable title of "Father of the City." Until within the last five years he regularly attended at the Court of Aldermen, discharging the duties of his office with much of that energy and zeal which characterised the early part of his career.

In 1841, he married, secondly, Janet, daughter of James Fenton, Esq., his first wife, Penelope Maria, having died in 1840, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter, all of whom he survived, his eldest son, John, only leaving issue, Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, who succeeds his grandfather in the Baronetcy.

Sir C. S. Hunter was distinguished by great benevolence and urbanity of manner, the strictest integrity and honour, and devout attention to his religious duties.

GEORGE LIDDELL, ESQ.

MR. LIDDELL was born at Durham, in August, 1771, his early occupation being in the proctor's office, in the cathedral of that city. He took up his residence at Hull in 1795, and entered as clerk in the bank of Messrs. Pease, Knowsley, and Wray, popularly known as the Old Bank, and established in 1754 by Joseph Pease, Esq., great-grandfather to the present senior partner. In this post of responsibility and trust, Mr. Liddell displayed those habits of unvarying punctuality and the closest attention which procured his reception, in 1801, as a partner in the bank. Mr. Liddell devoted himself almost wholly to business pursuits, and entered very little into public life. He took scarcely any part in politics; filled, we believe, no municipal offices; and, with the same engrossing attachment to business, refused nomination to the magistracy—a post which most men of Mr. Liddell's station look forward to as a mark of honourable distinction. The perseverance, energy, and great tact uniformly manifested by the deceased could not fail to be attended with eminent success, and was shown in the rapid accumulation of a colossal fortune, estimated at considerably more than half-a-million.

The deceased gentleman was a director of the Dock Company and of the Hull and Selby Railway; and at the opening of the Victoria Dock, in July last, the health of Mr. Liddell, as the father of the dock corporation, and its senior member, was drunk with great feeling, he being looked on as one of the chief promoters of the prosperity of Hull.

In November, 1801, prior to his becoming a partner in the bank, Mr. Liddell married Miss Dorothy Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, Esq., merchant. He leaves three sons and a daughter living. A sister of Mrs. Liddell married the late Stephen Gee, Esq., of Cottenham, father of the present Joseph Gee, Esq.

The deceased gentleman was found dead in bed about seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., when life appeared to have been extinct for at least three or four hours. His funeral, at Sutton Church, was attended by the mercantile aristocracy and most distinguished inhabitants of Hull.

MONUMENT TO JAMES WATT.

ON Friday week, a general meeting of the subscribers for the erection of a monument in Edinburgh to commemorate the late James Watt, was held in the saloon of Gibb's Hotel, Edinburgh. Amongst those present we observed Lord Dunfermline, the Lord President, Lords Cunningham and Dundrennan, Leonard Horner, Esq., Professor Pillans, Dr. MacLagan, J. Beveridge, Esq., Mr. Cunningham, Mr. James Milne, brassfounder, &c. The Lord Provost occupied the chair.

Mr. Gordon, the secretary, stated that he had sent notices to 92 subscribers to the Watt Fund—being all those whose places of residence he could discover.

A report from the joint committee of the Watt Fund subscription and the directors of the School of Arts was then read, from which it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions to the Watt Fund amounted at the 31st December to £126 17s. 4d. while the sum subscribed by the School of Arts was £630, making in all £756 17s. 4d. The report also stated, that, since the appointment of the joint committee five years ago, they had been on the look-out for a suitable site for the proposed building, but had as yet been unsuccessful in procuring a proper site which would do honour to the memory of Watt. The only sites that could be found were in such localities as would be too expensive, considering the amount of funds they had at their disposal. In these circumstances they were compelled to report their inability to accomplish the object of their appointment. The directors of the School of Arts submitted a memorial to the present meeting, in consequence of the failure of the committee to procure a suitable site. The memorial was to the effect, that as sufficient funds had not been raised for the purpose of completing the monument which was agreed to be built to the memory of Watt in this city, and as the lease of the present premises occupied by the School of Arts expired in 1852, the directors suggested that these premises should be purchased, and any alteration made upon their exterior appearance that might be considered necessary, and that this should form the monument to the memory of this distinguished individual. This suggestion had been brought under the notice of the Watt Subscription Committee, and had by them been favourably received, and they now brought it under the notice of the present meeting.

Lord Dunfermline proposed a resolution to the effect, that, as the total amount of the disposable funds is entirely inadequate for the erection of any edifice capable of accommodating the School of Arts, it was desirable that an endeavour be made to purchase some existing building in a situation convenient for the class of students who attend the School of Arts, which will afford suitable accommodation for that institution; that such addition or alteration may be made on the frontage as shall seem necessary, and that this building shall constitute a monument to James Watt.

Leonard Horner, Esq., seconded the motion. He said that though there was no building in Edinburgh which would be so suitable as the one which was at present occupied by the School of Arts, yet the present proprietor might put such a value upon it as would place it beyond their reach. It was therefore with great pleasure that he had heard the Lord Provost say that a situation could be easily obtained at George IV. Bridge, and that the under-buildings could very readily be taken possession of. He was glad to think that they would not be driven into a corner, and that if the proprietor should put such a price upon the present building as would preclude them from purchasing it, they would still be able to procure a site which would be quite as suitable for a permanent monument to Mr. Watt.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry the proposed plan into effect.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING-PAPER.—We have before us some ingenious elegances in paper manufacture, by Messrs. Banks, of Wenhouse Mill, and Piccadilly. They consist of a letter in water-mark, showing the practicability of introducing in writing-paper an autograph signature, or other distinguishing mark, likely to prove extremely useful in large consumption. The ivory surface paper, with multiform damascene patterns, is another novelty worthy of special recommendation.

From Chili, in South America, accounts to February 25 state that the Valparaiso and Copiapo railroad was making satisfactory progress, and the survey of the route to Santiago had been carried fifty miles with favourable results.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PAROCHIAL EXTENSION.

An address on parochial extension was presented to her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 14th inst. It is entitled "The Humble Address of the undersigned Prelates, Lords of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and others, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland," and proceeds to show that in many parts of England and Wales, where the population has outgrown the provisions originally made by the Church for the religious instruction of the people, there is an absolute and immediate necessity for an extension of the parochial system; that "it has been ascertained by your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing all densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales," that there is a pressing demand for the erection of 600 new churches, which should, in most cases, have parishes assigned to them, and these, of course, involve the appointment of one clergyman at least to each; 600 additional churches, therefore, with as many clergymen attached to them, is the first great want towards rendering effective our parochial system. It is estimated by your Majesty's Commissioners that these churches would cost, on an average, £3500 each, if built in that simple ecclesiastical style, both internally and externally, which suits the dignified simplicity of our reformed worship. The total cost of these 600 sacred edifices would, therefore, amount to £2,100,000. The commissioners are of opinion, that if a sum of about £1,000,000 sterling could be supplied from some general fund, local subscriptions and the liberality of Churchmen (as experience hitherto has shown) would supply the rest.

"Again, to provide every clergyman with a stipend of £200 per annum would require an income of £120,000, and to endow every church with £50 a year more, for the maintenance of the fabric, would require an additional yearly sum of £30,000; £150,000 a year, therefore, must be provided for the support of the 600 new churches and their officiating ministers; but, further, it would be desirable in all cases, and in some necessary, to attach residences, or parsonage-houses, to the new parishes. In many cases, where the labours of a faithful pastor were duly valued by his flock, it might be expected that a residence would be provided for him; but taking each parsonage-house to cost, on an average, £300, a sum of £120,000 (supposing a like sum were granted by the bounty board) would be sufficient to make a grant of half the cost of each parsonage, leaving the rest to the liberality of the congregation.

"The founding of schools for the poor in every new parish and district will follow as a matter of course upon the erection of the church and the appointment of a minister: for this important object, the Committee of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education will be ready to contribute its aid; and with the help of local resources and other contributions, it might reasonably be expected to see, in a few years, increased school accommodation for more than 200,000 children.

"An important class of men, which has lately been introduced into the Church with the sanction of the bishops, will not be omitted in any scheme for extending parochial efficiency: the Scripture reader is now acknowledged to be a valuable auxiliary to the clergyman—his salary is from £50 to £70 a year; and if even there were no public funds available for introducing 1000 such men into the new-formed parishes, it might safely be left to the laity, in their respective districts, to furnish the small stipends required for these useful agents. From the same source would flow free-will offerings, sufficient to maintain with food, shelter, and clothing, godly women who might be disposed to undertake to visit the dwellings of the poor, to soothe the hours of sickness, to take the neglected children by the hand and conduct them to the school, and to supply what is wanting in our district visiting associations."

With respect to the sources whence funds might be derived for those objects, they refer to the reports of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of Church property, and the means of increasing its efficiency, as suggesting important measures "by which a large amount of money, both in capital and revenue, might be obtained for the purposes contemplated.

"In the first place, it is proposed that the patronage of a portion of the benefices in the gift of the Lord High Chancellor of England should be resigned in favour of the proposed new parishes, and the value of the advowsons applied in successive years to the erection of churches.

"Should this be considered inexpedient," they then "express a hope that some other mode may be devised, by the wisdom of your Majesty's Government, for giving the Church, where her ministrations are needed, the full benefit of these resources.

"It is also shown, on the same authority, that, by a better system of managing Church property, not less than £500,000 per annum might be obtained, in the course of a few years, for the support of the additional clergymen which our crowded towns and widely-extended parishes require."

The document is signed by—"The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Manchester, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Blandford, M.P.; Marquis of Denno, M.P.; Viscount Mandeville, M.P.; Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Talbot, Earl Cadogan, Earl of Bandon, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Verulam, Earl Howe, Earl of Eppingham, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Roden, Earl of Cavan, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Lanesborough, Earl Jermyn, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.; Lord John Manners, M.P.; Viscount Sydney, Viscount Lorton, Viscount Emlin, M.P.; Viscount Seaham, M.P.; Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Viscount Lewisham, M.P.; Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lord Naas, M.P.; Lord Bernard, M.P.," &c.

THE ALTAR FURNITURE at ST. BARNABAS AND ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A case has been submitted to counsel for opinion, by Sir J. Harrington, late churchwarden of this parish, as to the legality of the removal, by his co-churchwarden, Mr. Briscoe, of the crosses which were on the altars of those churches, and as to whether Sir J. Harrington was bound to have them restored. The opinion, (which is by Mr. Edward Badeley) points out the great difficulty and uncertainty there is in defining what the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese in the matter is, and concludes by advising Sir J. Harrington "to restore the crosses to their original position, and leave the bishop to proceed against him, if he sees fit to do so; giving notice to his co-churchwarden that such removal was improper, and that he will not allow them to be again disturbed without a formal process of the ecclesiastical court."

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITAL ESTATES.—Lord Carlisle has brought a bill into the House of Lords, which has just been printed, for the management of episcopal and capital estates and revenues in England and Wales. There are as many as 112 clauses in the bill, the object of which is to give effect to the recommendations, in a modified form, contained in two reports to her Majesty, by the commissioners appointed some time back to inquire into the revenues arising from the real property of the Church, and also into the incomes of the archbishops and bishops, so as best to secure to them fixed instead of fluctuating annual incomes. It is proposed that the Church Estates Commissioners shall be commissioners for the purpose of executing the intended act. They may summon and examine witnesses; and their reports on the property of the Church, as to leases and other matters, may be confirmed or varied by her Majesty in council. All episcopal estates are to be under the management of the commissioners, and salaries and incidental expenses are to be defrayed out of the revenues of the sees in respect of which they are incurred. It is also proposed that after existing incumbencies the commissioners may pay fixed incomes to every bishop. The measure has reference to the property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissions, and has been framed in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the report to the Queen on church matters.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—CELEBRATION OF DIVINE WORSHIP DURING THE EXHIBITION.—On Tuesday, the following notice was promulgated by the Dean and Chapter:—"Divine worship on Sundays, at 10 and 3; daily, quarter to 8, 10, and 3. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—Easter-day, Whit-Sunday, Ascension-day, Trinity-Sunday, the first Sunday in each month, after divine service, at 10, and every other Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning."

A very beautiful stained glass "lantern" window, twenty feet by four, intended for the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral, is to be erected by the officers and survivors of the 62d regiment, in memory of their brother officers and men of the same regiment who fell during the Sikh war. This beautiful work of art will first be shown at the Great Exhibition.

The Bishop of Llandaff has declined to institute the Rev. Mr. Brand to the living of Michaelstone Vedw, on the ground of the rev. gentleman's ignorance of the Welsh language.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—Archdeaconry: The Rev. Jas. Garbett to Chichester. Rectories: The Rev. B. L. Cubitt to Catfield, Norfolk. The Rev. W. Hughes to Bettws-Gwerf-Goch, Merionethshire. The Rev. J. Hutchinson to Great Berkhamstead. Vicarages: The Rev. J. Kirkman to Llanrhyddair, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. John Jones to Llanarmon-y-nale, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. Nathaniel Arthur Garland to Sibbertswold and Coldred, Kent. The Rev. John Winter to Postling, Kent. The Rev. A. T. G. Manson to Glossop.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. H. S. C. Crook, vicar of Upavon, from the friends of Evangelical Protestantism residing in the vicinity; the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, of Astley, Lancashire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Bull, from the parishioners of Corby; the Rev. Richard Twigg, from St. Peter's Sunday-school children, Bywell, Gateshead; the Rev. Frederick Woolley, of Great Hasely, Oxfordshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. O. Robinson, from many of the most respectable inhabitants of Stow-on-the-Wold, on his departure for the West Indies; the Rev. John Polehampton, assistant curate at Snettton, near Nottingham, upon his retirement; the Rev. T. Bainbridge Calvert, curate of St. Paul's, Compstall, from the teachers and monitors of the Sunday schools, on his departure.

One of the edifices which suffered most during the siege of Rome was the ancient basilica of St. Pancras, situated on the Janiculum, outside the city walls. By the active exertions of Father Ignatius, of St. Philip Neri, the work of restoration has gone on so rapidly, that its re-opening was fixed for the 27th instant.

The municipal council of Paris have resolved that the contractor for the letting of chairs in the Champs-Élysées shall not be allowed to receive more than ten centimes for each chair (on *fe de days* and Sundays, as well as other days), under pain of 50f. fine. In the course of last year the cabmen of Paris had given up articles found in their vehicles of the value of 22,695f.

A census of the number of cattle in each of the departments of France is about to be taken. The result of this operation will be to ascertain the resources of France with regard to the supply of animal food.



## THE NEW ROUTE TO DENMARK.



KOLDING.



CONFIRMATION DRESS.

BRIDAL DRESS.

FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

COSTUMES.—ISLAND OF FUNEN.

(Continued from page 318.)

In our Journal of last week we briefly explained the object of the recent experimental trips from London, by way of Lowestoft, to Hjørring, in Jutland, and thence to Copenhagen; but, before we proceed to illustrate the journey, it may be as well to detail the circumstances which have led to this new enterprise.

A glance at the map will show, that, at least on geographical grounds, Hjørring and Lowestoft are the natural termini of any chain of connexion between the Danish and British metropolis; and on commercial grounds the advantages are no less obvious. Up to the present time, English travellers to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have been compelled to encounter the long and tedious distance from London *via* Ham-

burgh, or otherwise the wearying passage from London, or Hull, by steam, to Copenhagen. The latter, in addition to its occupying at least three days and a half, is available not more frequently than once or twice a month; while to reach Hamburg occupies an average of fifty-five hours, and the traveller is then distant from Copenhagen about 292 English miles. The advantages now eligible are, therefore, immediately apparent; for from London to Hjørring requires only from thirty-three to thirty-eight hours, and thence to Copenhagen is only about 180 English miles. But rapid transmission of passengers was only a minor object with the new Company. The immense plains and marshes of Jutland, and the fertile tracts of Funen and the other Danish islands, have long been known to be peculiarly favourable to the rearing of cattle, repeated importations of which have been and are continually made into England.

These importations have been hitherto usually by way of Hamburg. This, however, entailed the necessity of the beasts being driven something like 200 miles before embarkation, and they had then the voyage of fifty-five hours to undergo. The consequence was, that they arrived out of condition, losing in weight to an extent almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the trade, and many even dying in bad weather. By the Hjørring line, all this is avoided. The cattle have only a few miles inland to traverse before reaching shipboard, and then the voyage, as we have already seen, occupies considerably under thirty hours. Moreover, on their arrival at Lowestoft, they are received in sheds, whence they are at once turned into the pasture-grounds of Norfolk to fatten, or are otherwise immediately conveyed to London by railway; and the *Prince* steamer, on her first voyage, conveyed from Hjørring to Lowestoft 60 head of cattle and 162 pigs, the condition of which may be inferred, from the former realising, at Smithfield, an average of upwards of £1 per head beyond the prices brought by similar cattle that had arrived by way of Hamburg; besides which, the *Prince* conveyed 160 barrels of pork, and 60 barrels of beef.

Last week our narrative of the land journey was omitted, in order to detail the very interesting reception given by the King of Denmark to the representatives of the English press, on their arrival at Copenhagen. The port of Hjørring was, however, described and illustrated; and from this point we take up the descriptive particulars of the country through which the visitors journeyed to Copenhagen.

From Hjørring the party proceeded to

KOLDING,

situate on the Little Belt, a distance of about 40 miles, traversing the entire width of the peninsula of Jutland. The town derives some importance from its vicinity to the passage of the Little Belt; and it figures in the history of Denmark as the place whence, at the establishment of the Reformation throughout the united kingdoms of Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein, a code of laws, entitled the "Recess of Kolding," was promulgated by Christian III.

Kolding, though so little known to the general tourist and the commercial statist that its name is not mentioned in our latest and best gazetteers published this year, is a place of very considerable importance to the Danish traveller, and is possessed of no mean interest on the score of historical reminiscence and picturesque attractiveness, both landscape and architectural. It is situated in the province of North Jutland, and is the focus of many routes to various parts of the Danish territories; viz. 1st, the one we are traversing, direct to Copenhagen, by Odense and Neyborg, to Korsør and Roeskilde; 2nd, from Neyborg through the islands, which are exceedingly numerous, abounding in beauties of many kinds, and especially rich in Scandinavian antiquities; 3rd, through Christiansfeldt, down Schleswig and Holstein, to Hamburg; and, lastly, round Jutland. The castle, whose ruins are very picturesque, was built in 1248—a highly prized memorial of the civilisation and power of the victorious Norsemen, remaining almost perfect until 1808, when it was accidentally burnt by the Spanish troops quartered there, owing to their efforts to create the atmosphere of their sunny Mediterranean in the frigid Baltic.

The first portion of this journey lies across a heath, sixty miles in length, and between twenty and thirty wide. The farm-houses are numerous scattered about, and seem extremely comfortable habitations. The Jutland farmers are mostly landholders, and nearly all comparatively wealthy; but, their tenure is exceedingly peculiar, its transfer



FERRY-BOAT.—LITTLE BELT.



TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.



giving rise, in innumerable instances, to a very embarrassing species of agrarian agitation when the owner attempts the enforcement of arbitrary fines. The holdings for the most part consist of from one to two hundred acres; but, as these are almost universally held only for life, the accumulation of money rather by penurious than a liberally judicious treatment of the land becomes the engrossing object of the occupant, and hence it reverts to the landlord rarely if ever improved. The Jutland roads are only tolerable, though, from the abundance of material for their construction, they might be easily improved, as doubtless they now will be when the traffic justifies the enterprise. The country is nearly flat, but the journey is by no means without its peculiar attractions. Our Artist has sketched a few specimens of the

## COSTUMES OF THE PEASANTRY.

From Kolding, the party, after skirting the shore, crossed the ferry to Middelfart, in the island of Funen. This ferry affords some of the most beautiful scenery throughout Denmark, the Belt here being about an English mile wide. The high road, or, as it is called, "the Royal route," then runs through Odense, which traditionally derives its name from Odin, the chief of the Asas, and is the most ancient and considerable of the provincial towns of Denmark, besides possessing an extensive modern interest in the circumstance of its being the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen the author, and Jerichau the sculptor. From Odense to Nyeborg is about eighteen miles, where the road terminates on the shores of the Great Belt.

We here Engrave, as a sample of the Steam Navigation, a

## STEAM FERRY-BOAT,

such as constantly plies between Nyeborg, the eastern extremity of the island of Funen, and Korsør, in Zealand—the water flowing between constituting the Great Belt. About the middle of the passage is the little island of Sprogø, on which is a telegraph for the transmission of news when the Great Belt is frozen over, and an inn for the accommodation of ice-bound travellers—the place and the predicament being so uncommonly uncomfortable as to give rise to a Danish malediction, "I wish he were at Sprogø."

The whole island of Funen is in a high state of cultivation, and the scenery in many parts bears a great resemblance to the English rural landscape of our midland counties, being moreover the only portion of Denmark where the fields are enclosed with hedges. Our Artist has sketched a specimen of the usual modes of inland communication, by

## FERRY-BOAT AND PUBLIC CARRIAGE.

From Nyeborg a ferry crosses the Belt to Korsør, in Zealand, a distance of about eighteen miles. These and the numerous other ferries in Denmark are all regulated by Government, and the fares are very moderate; but payment is attended with some inconveniences to strangers unacquainted with the currency, which, however, is by no means complicated. It consists almost entirely of silver, gold being very scarce; but the notes issued by Government may be taken with safety; they are for sums as low as one rigsbank dollar, or 2s. 3d. English. These amounts, although almost ludicrously small compared with our English paper money, are a formidable sum when contrasted with the notes of



STEAM FERRY-BOAT.—GREAT BELT.



COPENHAGEN, FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Sweden, which are as low as 2½d. of our money. The traveller in Denmark will, however, after a short acquaintance, find little difficulty from the currency; it consisting of dollars (2s. 3d.), and marks (4½d.), six of which make a dollar—a specie dollar being two rigsbank, and worth 4s. 6d.

As the new route we are describing will doubtless be seized on by intending tourists forthwith, it may be as well to state that from Hjerter the traveller can proceed, as he may desire, either by the public conveyance or, as is most usual, by post. This latter mode is remarkably moderate in price, being about 6d. per mile (English) for a covered carriage and pair of horses; and, as the vehicle holds four persons comfortably, travelling in Denmark may, with the exception of Norway, be considered cheaper than in any other country in Europe. There is also another description of carriage called Holsteins-vogne, still more economic, likewise drawn by a pair of horses and holding four persons; but, as it is entirely without springs and perfectly open, it is not often chosen by English travellers, though its adoption is very general amongst the natives, to whom its cheapness recommends it.

When the arrangements are completed, travellers may calculate with safety on reaching Copenhagen in three days from London. The greatest space of time is lost in the distance between Hjerter and Kolding, and the Danish authorities are taking every means to abbreviate the practical distance between those points; all that is wanted being the roads kept in somewhat better order, an improved description of vehicles, adapted to increased velocity, and the stages rendered more frequent. This latter point requires especial attention, twenty English miles being considered quite a comfortable stage for a pair of horses, and frequently they are taken much longer distances.

From Korsør to Roskilde is about 46 English miles, through an extremely fine country, well cultivated, and remarkably picturesque. The roads are excellent throughout Zealand, and in summer are quite equal to the roads in England. From Roskilde to Copenhagen there is a railway, 18 miles in length, which is ultimately intended to be continued to Korsør, on the Great Belt. This line, admirably appointed in every respect, is constructed entirely of English iron, the engines, axles, springs, wheels, and general ironwork of the carriages being procured in England, where they are obtained at a cost very much below the scale of Danish competition. This is at present the only railway in Denmark Proper, though there is another line from Hamburg to Kiel, in the southern portion of Holstein.

Having accompanied the party to the capital, and already described their gracious reception there, we proceed to give a few of its characteristics. First, of



THE THORVALDSEN MUSEUM.



**THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.**  
The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORT-  
LAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), from Nine a.m. to  
till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.  
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851.

The wishes which we express—that all may go on as well as it has begun—that no accident of any kind may mar the solemnity, and that even our proverbially inconstant skies may for once prove propitious for so great an occasion—are the wishes not of one, nor of one million, but the general and cordial hope of the people of Europe and America, who look upon this Exhibition as but the first of a long series both in the Old World and the New.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Easter recess has been passed by the Court in comparative retirement at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed daily exercise, the Prince generally riding on horse-back, and Her Majesty driving in a pony phaeton with the Royal children. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been almost the only visitor at the Castle during the week. The Prince Consort came to town on Tuesday, and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of 1851.

Lord John Russell went to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and had an interview with her Majesty.

The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

We are enabled to state that the hospitalities of the Court this season will be extended beyond those events already announced. A series of Royal entertainments will take place during the month of June; and the Queen will encourage, by every means in her power, the display of hospitalities on the part of the nobility and gentry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane arrived in Paris on Friday week, for a tour in the south of France. The noble Marquis, while in the Pyrenees, had a sharp attack of fever, but his naturally strong constitution soon repelled the disease, and we are happy to learn that his Lordship is now quite recovered.

Lady John Russell has issued invitations for an assembly, on Wednesday next, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street. Her Ladyship will also have assemblies on the 14th of May and the 4th of June.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, and the Hon. Miss Cotton, have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Combermere Abbey.

Lord and Lady Holland are expected to return to England early next month, from the Continent. The noble Lord and her Ladyship, according to the latest accounts, were at Naples.

The marriage of Lord Ward with Miss de Burgh, daughter of Mr. Hubert de Burgh, took place on Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

We regret to state that the venerable Sir Edward Codrington is still seriously indisposed, and that no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDOINGTON.**—A general meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the hospital; Capt. Wardell in the chair. From the statement circulated, it appeared that a portion of the hospital, calculated to contain 170 beds, was now ready for the reception of patients. In order to procure the money still wanted without delay, the governors have established three separate funds, called the furnishing fund, the maintenance fund, and the general fund, for the attainment of their object, and to the contribution of these funds the support of the public was earnestly entreated.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—The annual report of the committee of this charitable institution has just been issued, from which it appears that, since the year 1817, to 1st January, 1851, 82,725 persons have availed themselves of the benefits of this charity. Of these, 1958 have been restored to sight by the operations for cataract and the formation of an artificial pupil. The appearance of 3791 persons has been altogether improved by the operation for the removal of squinting. 4954 persons have been admitted to its benefits during the past year, of whom 166 were in-patients. Of the principal operations during 1850, 95 were for cataract, 25 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 104 were for squinting, and 112 others for various complaints. Of the operations for cataract and artificial pupil, two failed, the remainder obtaining, some a reasonable and others an excellent sight. This hospital is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half-past twelve to half-past one, to all indigent persons labouring under diseases of the eye (without letters of recommendation from any governor), as out-patients. It is, however, with great regret the committee state, that, owing to the deficiency of funds, they are obliged to limit the admission of in-patients to those who require an operation, or are likely to lose their sight without immediate medical attention. They can now admit as in-patients only twenty persons, though they have two other wards capable of holding ten more, if they had the means of doing it; and, to enable them to open these two wards, the committee earnestly entreat those who feel for the necessities of their fellow-creatures, and are charitably disposed, to visit the hospital, when they will find that more is done for nearly half the money expended at any other hospital in London, in consequence of the care bestowed and the excellence of the arrangements.

**ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.**—The annual meeting of the friends and promoters of this institution took place at the Infirmary, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday; the Hon. and Rev. W. Legge in the chair. A lengthy report was read, which commenced by drawing attention to the fact that an institution, having for its object the cure and relief of deafness, noises in the ear, and other diseases of a kindred nature, must be of the highest utility, and deserved the sympathy and zealous support of all who felt an interest in the well-being of their fellow-creatures. The report went on to observe that the institution was founded in the year 1816, under the patronage of their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and had been in active operation down to the present time. During the last year 976 patients had been admitted on the books of the infirmary. Of these, 550 had been discharged cured, 166 had been relieved, and 260 were now in weekly attendance. These patients consisted of clerks in offices, needlewomen, domestic servants, distressed foreigners, sailors, soldiers, and police. The principal causes of deafness were to be traced to the fact of living in confined and damp localities, to intemperance, want of cleanliness, and of food, to excessive and adulterated food, wet feet and clothes, sleeping in damp rooms, and unwarmed beds. As long as such causes of deafness were suffered to exist, the medical art was capable of little more than palliating evils which were inevitable. It was worthy of remark that the treatment pursued at the infirmary was purely of a constitutional character—operations never being resorted to except in very extreme cases. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the public for its patronage and support. Mr. Burt moved the adoption of the report, observing that he himself was once deaf, but was not aware of the existence of this infirmary. Since, however, the fact had come to his knowledge, he had felt a warm interest in promoting the objects of the institution, and on the present occasion he had come a considerable distance in order to take part in these proceedings. Dr. Richards seconded the motion, and stated that, as a medical "visitor," and a member of the managing committee, he was enabled to bear favourable testimony to the manner in which the institution was conducted. This resolution having been agreed to, other resolutions were passed in furtherance of the objects of the charity, and the meeting separated, with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

**GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.**—A general meeting of the friends and patrons of this charitable institution took place on Monday, at the hospital, York-road, Lambeth; Mr. T. S. Cocks in the chair. The financial statement showed that the receipts for the quarter, including a balance of £318 9s. 6d., and £548 8s. 8d. half-year's dividend on £37,552, amounted to £1065. The expenses have been £362, leaving a balance of £703. During the past year, 1850, 201 married and 48 single women had been admitted into the home, and 455 patients had been attended in their own houses. During the last five years 1409 in-patients had been received in the house, and 2244 patients had been visited at their own homes, making the total number 3653.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.**—On Thursday the fourth annual meeting of the supporters of this benevolent institution, took place at the London Tavern; R. Fox, Esq., in the chair. It appeared from the report that there was an increase in the number of patients at present in the institution, which now amounted to 141; and there were to be fifteen added by that day's election, which would make the number of the entire household 195. The establishment at Essex Hall, Colchester, contained eighty-two persons. Many had been taught to walk and dress themselves; while those who had entered the institution perfectly dumb, were now able to utter distinct articulate sounds. The receipts for the past year, including a balance of £383, were £8014, and the expenditure left a balance of £565 3s. 4d. The report was unanimously adopted, and the election of the fifteen new inmates proceeded with.

**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, GOULSTON-SQUARE.**—The accounts of the income and expenditure of the model establishment for baths and wash-houses in Goulston-square have just been published; and we have the gratification to perceive that, in 1850, there was a large addition to the receipts, with but a relatively small increase in the working expenses. The receipts from 137,519 bathers—126,477 men; 10,589 women, and 453 children—amounted to £1785 17s. 7d.; and from 14,702 washers, dryers, and ironers, £163 6s. 11d. With the addition of other items, the aggregate income for the year ending the last day of December was £2132 15s. 3d., whilst after defraying the expenses there remained a balance of £233 in favour of the establishment; but, including repairs and interest on loans, there appears to be a balance against it of £461 2s. 2d. The charges for repairs and interest are £494 2s. 8d. Appended to the accounts are some tabular statements showing the increasing extent to which the industrious classes have availed themselves of the advantage of this establishment.

**FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of this society took place at the London Coffee House, on Thursday; G. Spragens, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the increase in the funds of the institution during the last twelve months had been highly satisfactory, upwards of one hundred additional annual subscribers having been enrolled. During the year two inmates had been elected into the asylum, and a considerable amount disbursed in casual relief. They had received a supply of furniture during the past twelve months, and also a number of books towards the formation of a library, in addition to a bequest of £1000 from Mr. W. Stevens. The income for the past year had amounted to £2040 11s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1653 15s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £386 16s. The report was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year appointed.

**SCHOOLS FOR ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.**—The governors of the poor have purchased a site of twenty acres of land adjoining Battersea Common, Surrey, where industrial schools for boys, girls, and infants are about to be erected. These schools are to be strictly industrial. The larger portion of the boys will be employed on the land, by which means they will gain health, and be fitted for country or colonial employment, instead of swelling the large pauper population of London, the certain effect of bringing them up as shoemakers and tailors in London workhouses.

**THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The first show of this society for the present year took place on Wednesday, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The exhibition did not equal those of former years, many plants being withheld in consequence of some petty squabble amongst the gentlemen gardeners. The azaleas, auriculas, and cinerarias made a good display, and attracted great attention. A seedling white camellia, the centre shaded with rose, was particularly admired, and received a certificate of merit. Amongst the plants deserving of particular notice were a splendid *Euphorbia grandiflora*, and several beautiful specimens of the *Aphelexis* and the *Erica*.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—The Society of Antiquaries celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation by Royal charter, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Mahon, the president of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Belgian and Prussian Ministers, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Campbell, Lord Crewe, Sir David Dundas, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., Professor Willis, Sir Henry de la Beche, Sir Henry Ellis, Captain Smyth, R.N., &c., and the body of the room was occupied by about one hundred and twenty of the Fellows and invited guests.

**YORKSHIRE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held, on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Dr. Sauer in the chair. It appears that this society was established for the education of children of Yorkshire parents, residing within ten miles of the Post-Office: the number of children at present in the establishment being thirty-nine boys and two girls, an alteration having been lately made in the constitution of the society, restricting its benefits to boys. The funds of the society, which at one time were much derelict, had of late considerably improved, and they had now a sum of £300 in hand, in addition to £3000 in the funds. Some alterations in the bye-laws having been agreed to, rendering it necessary that the parents should reside three years in the metropolis before children should be entitled to partake of the benefits of the institution, the meeting separated.

**ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the guardians and supporters of this institution was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; Lord Radstock in the chair. The statement of accounts read by the secretary showed the receipts of the society during the year to have been £2109, and the expenditure £763, leaving a balance in favour of the society amounting to £1346.

**GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.**—On Wednesday, a general meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre, to revise the rules of the institution previous to their embodiment in the Royal charter of incorporation, for which application is now being made. J. B. Buckstone, Esq., having taken the chair, the members proceeded to the consideration of rules 32 and 33, relating to the death of annuitants. Mr. Lacy moved, and Mr. Lewis seconded, "That the representatives of a deceased annuitant be entitled to claim the portion of the quarter's salary due at his or her death, and £10 also as burial money. To this Mr. Cullenford moved an amendment, to the effect that such representatives be entitled to claim the balance of annuity, or £10, but not both. Mr. Worrell having seconded this amendment, it was put and carried by a large majority. Mr. Cullenford then moved, and Mr. Worrell seconded a resolution, expressing the eligibility of parties performing at the Grecian, or any other saloon licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, to become members of the fund; the motion, however, was lost. The passing of some other resolutions having reference to the nomination of directors and officers of the institution, closed the business of the meeting.

**ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE.**—At the meeting of the vestry of this parish, on Monday, to elect the officers of the year and pass the accounts, great dissatisfaction was expressed concerning the application of the money collected to rebuild the parish church, burnt down on Good Friday, 1850, and to enforce the payment of which summonses had been served on 2500 inhabitants. The election for churchwardens resulted in the return of two Dissenters.

**CITY OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools was held on Wednesday evening at the Hall of Commerce; Mr. Samuel Gurney, jun., in the chair. According to the report, an evening school had been opened for males, from the age of 8 and upwards, and was open 5 days in the week from 6 to 9, for religious instruction, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The number admitted since the opening was 398; and the average attendance daily, 54. A school of the same description was also established for females, where they were taught, in addition to the other branches of education enumerated above, needlework. The number admitted had been 290; and the average number who had attended, 46. A day school for infants was open in the morning and afternoon daily, and the instruction given was the same as the plan introduced by the home and colonial schools. The number admitted was 263; and the average number attending, 84. There were Sunday schools also for males and females, conducted by several voluntary teachers, and the attendance at these schools was most satisfactory and gratifying. There was also an industrial class for domestic household duties, and for mending and making clothes, &c. The clothing made in the school, and also that presented by several benevolent individuals, was sometimes sold to the children under cost price, and sometimes given to them on their going into service. Clothes were also lent to the children on Sundays. A sick fund has been established, and 2191 quarts of soup had been given to 1460 destitute families. Their savings bank had already upwards of 200 depositors. The financial statement showed that their expenditure had exceeded the income by £73 1s. 5d.

**LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers to, and friends of, these schools, which were established through the liberality of Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy, was held in the new school-rooms, Doughty-street, Lambeth, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. The report referred to the origin and progress of the schools, the efficiency of which had been much increased by Mr. Beaufoy building the new schools, at a cost of £1000; and proceeded to state that the schools were now in full operation; 100 boys and 150 girls received instruction in them five nights a week. There were also 300 infants in the schools, and 600 children attended the Sunday schools. Through the munificence of Mr. Beaufoy, the committee had been enabled to distribute various rewards among the children who had distinguished themselves by their good conduct. Several boys and girls had been assisted to emigrate to Australia, from whom the most favourable accounts had been received. One of the girls had comfortably married, her husband being a shoemaker, in good business, and a local preacher of the Gospel. Several had been placed out at service, or apprenticed in England, some of whom were about to receive rewards for having continued, with credit to themselves, two years in the same situation. The system of teaching adopted in these schools was similar to that of the British and Foreign School Society, instruction, however, being given to all parties, without reference to the religious tenets of the parents. The New Testament was constantly used in the schools as the groundwork of the education, but no particular tenets were inculcated in the schools. Prior to the meeting, about 700 children were regaled with tea, &c., and appeared highly delighted with the entertainment provided for them.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. JOHNSON.**—Dr. Johnson was a constant attendant at the service in St. Clement Danes Church, in one of the pews of which (No. 18), in the north gallery, he had a seat for many years against the large pillar at the end. The churchwarden Mr. Spencer, the late churchwarden Mr. Spillman, and one or two other friends having determined that the pillar should bear a testimonial recording the interesting fact, Dr. Croly, of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, consented to write the inscription, which is as follows:—"In this pew, and beside this pillar, for many years attended Divine service, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1709; died 1784. In the remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial, A.D., 1851."

**SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.**—The bill to prevent unnecessary trading in the metropolis, as just amended by the select committee of the House of Commons, provides, that, if any person shall on Sunday, within the metropolitan police district, sell, or expose for sale, any goods, chattels, or other things, or if any dealer in meat, fish, poultry, game, or wild fowl, shall on Sunday, after nine o'clock in the morning, deliver such articles of consumption at the residence of the purchaser, he shall, on conviction, be fined 20s. The provisions of the proposed act are not to apply to apothecaries, chemists, or druggists, selling medicines, drugs, or other articles for medicinal purposes, nor to persons selling milk or cream before ten o'clock a.m., and after one o'clock p.m., nor to persons between the same hours selling fruit, pastry, cooked victuals, writing materials, or any beverage not being wine, spirits, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, other than being, or under 1½d. per quart, or ginger beer, or any newspaper or other periodical, nor to any one selling tobacco after one o'clock in the afternoon, nor to any person selling fuel, food, or fodder before ten o'clock in the morning, nor to any one in his dwelling-place selling to any lodger, or to any person in and on board of any steam-vessel or other vessel, any provisions, liquors, or refreshments. These provisions are not to extend to publicans and licensed victuallers. Goods hawked or exposed for sale may be seized by the police.

**OMNIBUS IMPROVEMENTS.**—In consequence of several proprietors of omnibuses having been summoned on the charge that their respective omnibuses did not afford to the passengers the space required by law, several of these vehicles were brought to the Guildhall yard on Saturday last, for the inspection of the Alderman before whom the information had been laid. Amongst these were a Paragon and a Favourite omnibus—the former running between Brixton and the Bank, and the latter between Islington and Westminster. Mr. Frankland, the proprietor of the new patent omnibus now running between Bayswater and Charing-cross, also exhibited his vehicle. The old omnibuses were measured, and it was stated that they ought to allow sixteen inches to each inside passenger, and the question was, whether they did so for the three end passengers. In the Paragon, the end seat was detached—a decidedly improved arrangement—the end seat holding three, and the two side seats five each. The patent omnibus has seats for ten inside and ten out, allowing from 24 to 28 inches for each inside passenger. This vehicle presents some advantages which other omnibuses have not, each inside passenger being boxed off so as to be completely isolated from his fellow-passengers; but there is a window between each box which can be let down, so that two adjoining passengers may converse; but the window cannot be let down without the consent of the passenger on each side of it. Another convenience is that the conductor is communicated with by drawing a string, which strikes a bell. The seats or boxes are approached by a platform, and the top is reached by steps at the back, so that the passenger can mount much more conveniently than he can upon the other omnibuses. The final decision of the magistrates as to the old omnibuses was postponed for two months, to allow sufficient time to make the requisite alterations in the carriages—a nominal fine of one shilling and costs being inflicted in each case.

**EASTER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—On Monday evening the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid "Easter entertainment" at the Mansion House. The Egyptian Hall was superbly decorated and illuminated, and the company, which numbered upwards of 350, included many of the nobility, and several foreign ministers and their ladies. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. Amongst the company were the Turkish Ambassador, Baron Stratonos, Earl and Countess of Enniskillen, Earl and Countess of Eppingham, the Bishop of Oxford, the Curator Baron and Mrs. Banks, General Sir Colin Halkett (Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital) and Lady Halkett, Major-General Delamotte, General Sir George Pollock, Mr. Ma-terman, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Colonel Lawrence, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Legge, Mr. Colquhoun, &c.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor, whose unbounded hospitality since his accession to the civic chair has won for him golden opinions, has just announced a series of receptions, to take place immediately after the opening of the Great Exhibition. We understand it is his Lordship's intention to receive at these *réunions* not only the literary and scientific men of this country and of the Continent, but, in order to mark his warm participation in the general wish to give *cord* to this great epoch in the history of the industrial world, the hospitalities of the Mansion-House will be extended to the Foreign Commissioners, and those contributors who may receive marks of distinction.

**THE EASTER VESTRIES.**—The prescriptive usage of the election of churchwardens, &c., on Easter Monday, was observed at the commencement of the week in the metropolitan vestries. In some of the parishes more directly affected by the Tractarian tendencies of the pastors, expressions of opinion in opposition to those tendencies were made. In St. Anne's, Soho, for instance, the churchwarden of the past year was re-elected, because he had combated the ritualising practices of the incumbent. But, upon the whole, the proceedings were calm and harmonious, concerning chiefly the maintenance of fire-engines, the nomination of constables, and the election of churchwardens. In St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the Rev. R. Liddell (Mr. Bennett's successor) nominated as the rector's churchwarden Mr. Sotheron, M.P., in the room of Sir J. Harrington. Mr. Tuck was elected in the room of Mr. Bristow, the other churchwarden.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EMIGRATION.**—On Saturday a body of female emigrants, thirty-six in number, under the patronage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert and the members of this association, sailed for South Australia in the ship *Malacca*, commanded by Captain John Adams. The emigrants embarked at Gravesend, and were attended on their departure by the Rev. W. Quekett, and other gentlemen who have taken an active part in furthering the objects of this society. The *Malacca* is a fine vessel, of 700 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and the arrangements on board appear to be of a character peculiarly adapted to meet the comfort and convenience of the emigrants.

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.**—Arrangements have been made between the directors of the South-Eastern, the Boulogne and Amiens, and Great Northern of France railways, by which express trains will be started from London to Paris, and *vice versa*, daily, on and after the 1st of May, so as to suit the tide, and perform the whole journey in eleven hours, the sea voyage only occupying about two hours.

**NEW OMNIBUS ROUTE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—On and after Monday next well-appointed and superior omnibuses are to start every half-hour from Kingsland, Dalston, and De Beauvoir Town, passing through Ball's Pond, Lower-road, Islington, New-road, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, Holborn, Leicester-square, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, to the Exhibition.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—(By command of the Postmaster-General.)—General Post-Office, April 12, 1851.—On and after Wednesday, April 23, all persons wishing to post-pay letters at the Lombard-street Branch Office, must reach that office before 50 minutes past 5 o'clock p.m., and 50 minutes past 6 o'clock p.m., respectively. The boxes for the reception of stamped and unpaid letters will be open until six o'clock, and for stamped letters only until seven o'clock.

**PRIVATE LETTER-BOXES.**—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office, by command of the Postmaster-General:—"The extended adoption of street-door letter-boxes, as recommended in the notice to the public of May, 1849, has considerably promoted the rapid delivery of letters. The Postmaster-General, in renewing this recommendation, takes occasion to advert to the great increase of Post-office duty which will arise out of the approaching Exhibition, and which will render it still more important that the postman should not be unnecessarily detained. Householdiers who have not already provided street-door letter-boxes, are therefore reminded that it is peculiarly desirable that such provision be made before the 1st of May."

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—In the metropolitan districts the births registered for the week ending Saturday, April 19, were—Males, 706; females, 719; total, 1425. Deaths during the same period—Males, 554; females, 444; total, 998. The average number of births in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50, was 1364. This return exhibits a further improvement in the public health. The deaths which in the last week of March rose to 1418, and declined in the two subsequent weeks to 1059 and 1042, have now fallen to 998. It appears, from a comparison of the ten corresponding weeks in 1841-50, that the deaths of last week were exceeded in only one instance (in 1849), when they rose to 1089. If the average of corresponding weeks, which was 934, be increased in the ratio of supposed increase of population, it becomes 1019; and on this estimated amount the present return shows a decrease of 21. As compared with the results of the preceding week, but the class of "diseases of the respiratory organs," and that termed "tubercular," of which phthisis is the most important, now exhibit a diminished mortality. The difference is principally observed in pneumonia amongst children, this complaint having carried off 71 young persons in the previous week, and only 35 in the last. The deaths at all ages from pneumonia were 85 in the preceding week, and 52 in the last. The decrease in consumption during the last two weeks is also of perceptible amount; for this disease was fatal successively to 138 and 108 persons, the latter number being unusually low: taking the weeks corresponding to last, in ten years, it will be seen that the lowest number was 122, the highest 174, and the average 150. Hooping-cough, however, does not maintain the same steadiness of decrease, and the registrar of Charing-cross observes that lately it has prevailed more in his district. The numbers of children who have been carried off by this complaint during the last six weeks appear in the following series—92, 81, 63, 59, 50, and 62. There died also last week 11 children from croup; and 12 persons, of various ages, from influenza. But while, concurrently with the progress of the year to a more healthful season, the severity of disorders of the above description becomes mitigated, some diseases of the zymotic character discover a tendency to increase. Measles has increased from 28 in the former week to 35; typhus, from 25 to 37; and small-pox, which had shown considerable abatement, has been fatal, in the last three weeks successively, to 9, 12, and 18 persons. Five deaths occurred last week in the Small-pox Hospital at Holloway; one, that of a girl of 20 months, on the 15th; two of men aged 37 and 30 years, on the 17th; and two of men aged respectively 23 and 20, on the 19th. Two of the men had been vaccinated when young; the other three cases are stated to have been "unprotected." A house is mentioned in St. Giles's where nine children had been attacked with small-pox, and in two cases with fatal effect. None of these patients had been vaccinated. A case of diphtheria, which proved fatal to the sufferer, was registered last week. A case of lead colic was reported in the previous return. The deceased was a painter. The death of another man, who had formerly followed the same profession, is reported this week, from "lead palsy, phthisis pulmonalis (for years)."

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.776 in. The mean temperature was 46 deg. 3 min. The wind was in the east or north-east during the first four days; and during this period the mean daily temperature was about 42 deg., or about 5 deg. below the average of the same days in ten years. During the last three days the wind was in the south and south-west, and the mean temperature rose 10 deg. higher, or from 4 deg. to 6 deg. above the average.

Mr. Henry Thornton is appointed Officer-at-Arms for the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The annual custom, observed on the first Sunday in Easter Term, of the Judges, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, attending Divine worship in state at St. Paul's, has been postponed until Sunday, the 4th of May, in compliance to the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Bishop of London will preach on the occasion, and a full cathedral service be given. The judges will go in procession from the Lord Chancellor's, and be joined by the civic procession at Temple Bar.

The wife of a soldier of the 17th regiment, quartered at Galway, threw herself into a rapid and deep mill-stream a few days ago, owing to a quarrel with her husband, and, almost miraculously to state, she passed under the mill wheel, breaking with her force two of the buckets, yet escaped without the slightest injury, and was afterwards picked up at a lower part of the river, and saved from drowning.

On Monday last the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway presented a scene of extraordinary bustle, in consequence of the multitudes arriving by the excursion trains from Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Essex. The Colchester line train came in shortly after twelve o'clock, bringing nearly 1000 passengers. At two o'clock, about 1500 were brought by the Cambridge district line, the train consisting of 38 carriages.

At Maryport, a splendid new ship, *Robert Ritson*, was launched on the 17th inst., from the ship-building yard of R. Ritson and Co. She is a remarkably fine specimen of modern naval architecture, built expressly to combine great carrying capacity, with speed fully equal, if not superior, to American-built clippers of the first-class. The *Robert Ritson* is 700 tons register; her length is 141 feet, breadth 29 feet 6 inches, depth 20 feet 8 inches. She has been built for the East India and China trade.

**SINGULAR SURGICAL OPERATION.**—On Saturday last a man named James Osborne applied at the West of England Eye Infirmary, in this city, for relief for one of his eyes, which was much swollen and inflamed. Mr. Edye, one of the surgeons of the institution, having examined the eye, perceived something inside the under lid, which he thought to be a bit of bone. On applying the probe, he ascertained the presence of a foreign substance, running beneath the eye towards the ear, and, on using the forceps, extracted from the orbit a piece of tobacco-pipe. The man stated, that about three years ago he was running a race with a piece of tobacco-pipe in his hand, when he fell, and a piece entered his eye; a portion of which was subsequently extracted, but he had then thought that the whole of it had not been taken out. Osborne was taken to the hospital immediately after the operation, and is now doing well.—*Devonshire Chronicle*.



## S K E T C H E S O F T H E K A F F I R W A R .



PART OF COLONEL MACKINNON'S PATROL OF THE CAPE CORPS BURNING THE KRAALS OF A REBEL KAFFIR CHIEF.

WE are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketches of recent operations in Kaffraria. The first shows a portion of Colonel Mackinnon's patrol of the Cape Corps burning the Kraals of the rebel Chief Seyolo, on the morning of Feb. 5. The summary of the proceedings on the frontier before and after this date is thus given:—

"The number of detached forts and posts in British Kaffraria has proved, and probably will prove, a source of great embarrassment to the Commander-in-Chief, who is unwilling to abandon any, however useless, as the Kaffirs would argue weakness from such an act. The garrisons in these small posts have behaved with great gallantry on every occasion on which they have been attacked. As an instance we may particularly mention the defence of Fort White by Captain Manserg, 6th Regiment, in which the Kaffirs were repulsed with considerable loss.

"On the 3d of February, Colonel Mackinnon and Lieut.-Colonel Napier, C.M.R., made a combined movement upon Seyolo, who had occupied Line Drift, thus cutting off the communication between King William's Town and Graham's Town. This duty was most satisfactorily performed, 800 head of cattle having been captured, and Seyolo and Umlanjeni's kraals destroyed. This done, the patrol returned to King William's Town."

The illustration shows the burning of the kraals, from a sketch made by our Correspondent just after the operations. The party of the Cape Corps is the advanced guard of the column under Colonel Mackinnon, which consisted of 2000 men, besides four light field guns.

"The only important service now remaining to be effected before the Commander-in-Chief would be in a position to commence offensive operations, was to send reinforcements to General Somerset, who remained at Fort Hare, but not in sufficient force to attack the rebel Hottentots.

"Col. Mackinnon marched from King William's Town for this purpose on February 13, arrived at Fort Hare on the 14th, commenced his return march on the 17th, and, after some smart skirmishing, reached King William's Town on the 19th."

The second illustration shows the escape of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith from Fort Cox, the details of which have already appeared in our Journal.

The latest papers (to the 7th March) bring intelligence of the operations at the seat of the disturbances. An engagement had taken place between the Kaffirs and the troops under the command of Colonel Somerset, at Kat River, in which the Kaffirs were defeated. It was generally hoped and expected that the death of Hermanus would lead to the dissolution of the rebel forces at the Blinkwater; but this did not prove to be the case; on the contrary, numbers of Hottentots flocked to his successor, Jan Hermanus, and soon after their defeat at Fort Beaufort the rebels felt themselves strong enough to attack General Somerset's position at Fort Hare.

This was done on the 21st January, 1851; but, as might have been expected, without success. The Kaffirs and Hottentots found the garrison ready to receive them, and, after an obstinate contest, were driven back

with considerable slaughter. The loss on the side of the British was six Fingoes killed and ten wounded severely.

Since this repulse the rebels did not venture upon another attack, nor did General Somerset feel himself strong enough to move against them; the Hottentots accordingly congregated at the Blinkwater, whence they issued on petty marauding expeditions, and destroyed the properties and endangered the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of the frontier districts.

Thus matters remained in *statu quo* until General Somerset, having received a reinforcement from the Commander-in-Chief, dealt with the savages with complete success.

The opinion, however, of those who have recently left the Cape is, that the war will be a very protracted and expensive one. The Cape colonists will not pay a single shilling of the expenses if they can help it, but will throw them entirely on the mother country if possible. The Kaffirs were fighting in a way in which they never fought before; all their movements were directed by intelligence, and carried into effect with promptitude and silence; they give Sir Harry Smith even a lesson in strategy.

Commodore Wyvill, in her Majesty's ship *Castor*, 36, was in Simon's Bay. He had, as anticipated last mail, despatched a body of seamen and marines to Buffalo Mouth.

The Cape people were earnestly engaged in discussing the advantages of the screw steam communication between England and the Cape.

Annexed are the details of the decisive victory over the Kat River rebels, from the Journal of Commandant Walter Currie.

"Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Bowker arrived from the General with orders to move on the Kat River immediately; our mess produced no end of grapes, and all kinds of vegetables, the result of good living.

"Thursday, Feb. 20.—All hands got under way at sunrise. Nothing particular occurring; moved up Water Kloof to its source; outspanned to breakfast under Bushneck; started again about twelve; passed old Bear's place, all burnt to the ground, and pulled up at Kraal Koeck for the night; Heugh's and Ziarvogel's burghers kept ahead of us all day, and are out of sight in the direction of Post Relief.

"Friday, Feb. 21.—Started at daylight; reached Retief in about three hours, and found mustered there about 800 men, mostly mounted (200 Fingoes, 200 English, 400 Dutch). Mr. Wilson held service in the morning; in the evening had a meeting of the commandants, and decided on the manner of the attack to be made to-morrow, at daylight. General Somerset, with 1800, will come from Fort Hare on Fort Armstrong, while our men, under their respective commandants (for a wonder, all unanimous), move upon Balfour, within two miles of Armstrong.

"Saturday, Feb. 22.—Started when the moon rose, about twelve o'clock, and reached the rebels, both Hottentots and Kaffirs (Hermanus's Kaffirs), at Balfour, at daylight. The Kaffirs were taken by surprise, and for about an hour we had it all our own way, until supported by a lot of rebels from Fort Armstrong, when we were obliged to defend ourselves and make two or three charges to clear

some rocks where the enemy were annoying us, and about twelve o'clock we drove the enemy into Fort Armstrong, helter skelter, where we were met by Major-General Somerset, with about 1400 men, and two cannon, and in less than two hours after the fort was carried, sacked, and burnt down, and altogether we made a pretty example of the Kat River people of this post. "In the burgher force we had 4 killed and 14 wounded. I have found 90 rebels dead. Two fellows held on in the fort until this morning, when they were captured, and are to be shot immediately."

Although we have intelligence of a successful attack made by Major-General Somerset at the head of 1200 troops, and of the capture of a large number of Kaffirs, yet the general tenor of the information is averse to any expectation of a speedy termination of the war; and the skill and caution of the Kaffirs, coupled with their natural cunning, appear in many instances to have baffled the efforts of the regular forces.

"Whether the present war be speedily finished or much prolonged (it is observed in the *Cape Town Mail*), it is certain that a considerable body of military, consisting of troops suited to the peculiarities of this irregular warfare, must be maintained, and that the inhabitants of the frontier must be armed and trained, to insure their future safety from Kaffir aggressions until the power of their chiefs be entirely at an end; and any exercise of authority on their part over a tribe engaging in war with a colony should be made punishable by transportation to Mauritius or hard labour upon the roads."

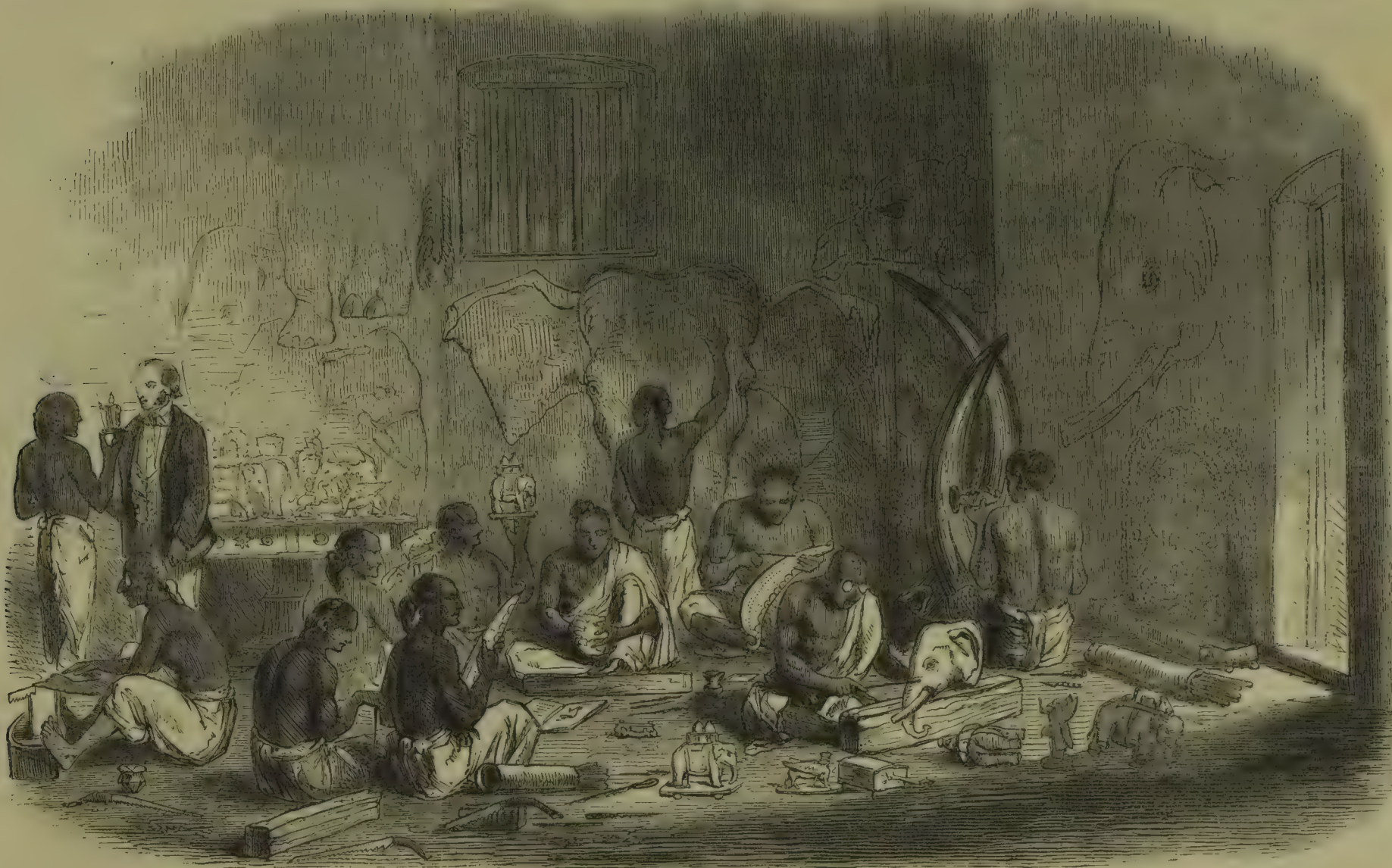
Sir Harry Smith (at the date of the last intelligence) was at King William's Town, and had, in all about 2000 troops under his immediate command.

M. de Gaysa, a Hungarian *savant*, who is at present travelling in the interior of Western Africa, has just sent home to the Imperial Society of Vienna a communication full of interest for France. He has found amongst the Kommenis, a small tribe in Senegambia, traces of Jacques Compagnon, who was sent out by the Duke de Choiseul about 1760, on a voyage of exploration, but who was never heard of afterwards. The Kommenis are in a state of half-civilisation; they have some religious notions possessing a certain analogy with the Christian tradition; they have a regular language, an alphabet, and a mode of writing. M. de Gaysa discovered in one of their principal villages a little stone monument of a conical form, covered with an inscription in hieroglyphical characters. After carefully studying this construction, and after a careful inquiry amongst the old men of the country, and having heard the traditions which existed amongst them, he became convinced that the monument was the tomb of Jacques Compagnon, who had been detained by the Kommenis, and at last became accustomed to his position and instructed the natives in the principles of all the useful arts. He died in 1775, leaving amongst them the reputation of a sage or good genius. But the belief of M. de Gaysa on the subject of Compagnon was changed into certitude when the head of the tribe showed him several objects which had belonged to a European, and which were looked on by the people as sacred; amongst them was a quadrant bearing the name of Jacques Compagnon in full. M. de Gaysa intends making some stay among this interesting tribe.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH'S ESCAPE FROM FORT COX.





IVORY-CUTTERS AT BERHAMPOOR (BENGAL), FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

### INDIAN IVORY CARVINGS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Berhampoor with the accompanying examples of the ingenuity which our Great Exhibition has called into action in far-distant lands. One of the illustrations shows the interior of the room, with the Berhampoor ivory workers engaged upon the manufacture of articles for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The walls of this room, it will be perceived, are covered with charcoal sketches of the various parts of the elephant, camel, &c., to guide the workmen.

The second Engraving represents the workmen taking lessons in correct carving, the living animal being their model. The elephant is in constant attendance, to enable the workmen to turn out as correct representations of the noble animal as possible.

The subjects already carved are numerous, consisting of elephants,

camels, bullocks, boats, palanquins, tigers, carts, a set of chessmen representing the figures from Layard's "Nineveh," puzzles, letters, and a variety of minor articles.

It would doubtless amuse many people in England if they could see the rough and primitive tools with which such minute and beautiful work is turned out; and more would it astonish artisans and others to witness the use the workmen make of their feet, which to them are equal to an extra pair of hands, the feet being constantly called into play even to picking up their tools when beyond the immediate reach of their hands.

The ivory carving trade at Berhampoor, the produce of which requires to be seen in England to be highly appreciated, has only existed for about fifty years; it having been introduced by an Englishman, whose name at the present day is doubtful. Before his time, a few ivory carvers were attached to the Newab's court at Moorshedabad, eight miles from Berhampoor. Their work was, it is supposed, confined to ornamenting elephant howdahs, couches, and furniture. The present workmen amount

to twenty-six in number, five of whom are considered sirdars, or chief workmen, who can draw their patterns and carve from them; the remainder are merely workmen. The several carvers are Bengalese, and can carve anything, however elaborate, of which a drawing or model is furnished.

The whole of the ivory work is at present under the guidance and superintendence of an officer in the army.

The order of confirmation, according to the rite of the Church of England, was performed in the first week of the present month in the English Protestant Chapel, at the Porta del Popolo, in Rome, by the Rev. Dr. Spenser, ex-Bishop of Madras, fifteen persons (of whom 14 were young ladies) being confirmed on the occasion. It was apprehended at first, in consequence of some vague rumour to that effect, that the Papal Government would have interfered with the ceremony, on account of its affording example of a British Protestant Bishop exercising his episcopal functions at Rome—the see, *par excellence*, of his Holiness. The Roman authorities, however, did not interfere.



MODELLING IVORY FIGURES FROM THE LIVING ELEPHANT, AT BERHAMPOOR.



## TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The hard work-a-day world is enjoying its annual time of holiday-making, and it is unnecessary to say is going about its diversion in the most business-like and matter-of-fact way possible. If your true Englishman never plays at work, he always takes care to work at play. Easter tide is the time for sight-seeing, and doesn't he see a few? The London artisan certainly never passes a more exhaustive and fatiguing period than the three glorious days after Passion Week. It is his immediate business then to be amused. It is a time for all manner of sights. It is a time for strolling from panorama to diorama—from exhibition to exposition—from this museum to that collection—from this wonderful giant to that miraculous dwarf—the preponderance of patronage bestowed upon the in-door and out-door entertainments depending very much upon the state of the weather. Many must have been the anxious glances cast on Monday last up to the skyey influences by the proprietors of attractions with roofs over them, and the proprietors of attractions without. There are two different interests on Easter Monday: the suburban and *sub jove* interest, comprehending all manner of locomotive personages and the hosts of all manner of out-of-town places of entertainment and resort; and the opposing faction consisting principally of managers, panorama exhibitors—entertainment people of all classes, lecturing, musical, and quasi-scientific. The prayers of the first lot are all for fair weather, and a bright, hot afternoon; the aspirations of the second tend to clouds and rain. With many of the minor London theatres, the state of the weather on Easter Monday afternoon involves a question of many score of pounds more or less in the treasury. Shillings come tinkling in with the rain-drops; while the glare of a bright setting sun is too apt to stream over half-empty gallery benches.

The grand project of the Exhibition waxes steadily towards its accomplishment, looming over the world of talk like the flying island above Laputa. It is unpleasant to hear that a great part of the work of arrangement is likely to have to be done after the 1st of May. Our habits of business punctuality have left many of our Continental friends in the lurch. They expected a half-dozen postponements of the great day, and are bewildered at our steady adherence to the originally-declared resolution. Meantime, however, the streets and parks are assuming a decidedly foreign appearance. Moustaches have become alarmingly prevalent among natives as well as visitors. Enterprising gentlemen, of strong—amounting to heroic—moral courage, are adopting picturesque styles of hat, in accordance with the Grand Anti-Chimney-pot League, formerly alluded to in these contributions; the idea being, that now or never is the time for us to deliver ourselves from the dreadful tyranny of costume under which we have languished so wearily and long. Foreign uniforms are also beginning to creep in. I noticed last Sunday, in the Park, one or two samples, the primary characteristic of which, however, I am concerned to say, was dirt. Paris, however, is to send us legions of her citizen warriors, who are, it seems, to march into London in battle array—a terrible prospect for Colonel Sibthorp and the gentlemen who believe that England will go to bed an independent nation, and rise a French province, with Changarnier for our military governor. The vapourings of the New York papers upon the subject are strange chapters in the history of nonsense. Yankeeeland, it seems, is to send us a cargo of republican and socialist philosophers. We shall have, we presume, Mr. Elijah Pogram, Mr. Hannibal Chollop, Dr. Ginery Dunkle, Professor Groper, Mr. Jefferson Brick, and the rest of "the most remarkable men of our country, sir," immortalised by Martin Chuzzlewit. Well, let them come. We will show them the old country, and try to persuade them that we are not quite so ill off as they take us to be. They shall preach Republicanism and Socialism as long and as loud as they please; and when they are tired we will laugh at them, and shake hands with them; and they shall see all our glits, and, we hope, experience all our hospitality; and the result will probably be, that they will go home again with their minds marvellously improved, with quite a different notion of our "grinding aristocracy," our "crushed down slaves," and our general dilapidated and one-foot-in-the-grave sort of condition; in fact, very much wiser and very much more advanced in common sense than they came. As for our clever rattling neighbours from the other side of the Channel, there is every reason to believe that a new era of international intercourse is opening up. Let us mutually know each other, and we will mutually like each other. Our bearded friend Jean is a far more flashy fellow than our smooth-chinned friend John; but then John has great substantial points, like his own oxen, and a shrewd knack of doing something while brilliant Jean is talking about it in very pretty sentences. But, at bottom, Jean and John are thoroughly good-hearted, good-humoured fellows. Jean is beginning to comprehend that we don't all sell our wives; and John is abjuring the heresy of the frogs with a manful recantation. So the greater number of her *bons enfans* France sends us, the better pleased we will be; and they shall take back triumphant reports that the sun does sometimes shine in London—that we do laugh occasionally—that we are not always eaten up with "spleen"—and that we do not, as a general and popular movement, jump over London-bridge every Sunday, in despair of the continued tedium of fogs and *ennui*.

The preparations being made for the forthcoming occasion in the way of lodging letting I understand to be quite marvellous. The popular notion is, that to stick up a card in the ground-floor window, announcing "apartments," is about equivalent—so far as the results are concerned—to going to the "diggings." I have heard of instances in which cool landladies, favourably situated, have altered their terms from shillings to sovereigns, while shoals of amateurs in the traffic have been seen at auction-rooms, recklessly bidding for rickety bedsteads and moth-eaten blankets, to be set up and laid out in garrets and lumber-rooms, for the special entrapment of the change in sterling English coin of thalers, groschen, ducats, and five-franc pieces.

One very excellent result of the approaching jubilee has been to establish public shoe-blacks in the streets. The brotherhood of *decocteurs* ought never to have been allowed to die away. The last of the old race was, I believe, a negro, who haunted Fleet-street within memory of the present generation, and who had brushed Dr. Johnson's boots. Our streets have certainly improved since stately old Sam snubbed Boszy; but mud, I fear, is immortal. Mud was, mud is, and mud will be. Dig what severs we may, hollow what gutters we may, the rain will fall, and the dust will receive it, and wheels and feet will churn it into sloughs of despond. And there is no help for it, save the handy foot-stool, and the active brush, and the ever ready bottle of the shoe-black. In every Continental city the genus abounds in clouds. In the small towns to the south-east and south-west of France, their swarms are perfectly mysterious. There are two places in particular, in which, as I observed in a recent French tour, the name of the *decocteurs* was greater even than legion. Who they lived on, whose boots they blackened, was the puzzle. There were more hands to polish than feet to be polished. I had vague theories about their applying themselves to each other's understanding, and so forming a strange mutually-supporting association—living upon each other's boots. The two towns in question were Arles and Tarbes—the first not very far from the Piedmontese Alps, the latter at the root of the Pyrenees. The swarm of juvenile *decocteurs*, I soon learnt, were the younger branches of the families of the mountaineers, who, as soon as the snow begins to fall upon the hills, are annually in the habit of packing up their brushes and blacking, and betaking themselves for the winter to the occupation which so strangely seemed to afford them all a livelihood.

A new and ungraceful conundrum has just begun to go the rounds. I hope to put it in type for the first time, and to inform my readers that if any of them should be asked "Why Barnum and Jenny Lind are never likely to quarrel?" the legitimate reply will be—"Because the one is all for getting, and the other is all for giving."

The literary world is in a state of almost unexampled stagnation. The Great Exhibition has overlaid and smothered every rival subject of interest. People are expected, moreover, to be too much occupied to care greatly about the new novel, or the records of the last achieved tour. They will have too much to see, too much to hear, too much to say, to have time to read. Accordingly, the book-advertising columns of the newspapers have been singularly barren, while of the few works of fiction which have ventured forth, none appears, in trade phrase, to have "done anything." The fact is, that the Exhibition Catalogue will be the book of the season. For a time it has checked all others—Puseyite novels and evangelical novels, high-life romances from Belgravia, and low-life horrors from the pens of the discoverers and explorers of "social wrongs," have been alike dammed back. Even Orientalism is at a discount. The palm-tree and the sand, the camel and the minaret, are left, for the time being, without new chroniclers. We have too much to do at home to turn our eyes abroad; and, until the waning of the great excitement, until the autumnal sun begins to shine upon the preparations for converting the Crystal Palace into a winter garden, the odds are, that small still voices emerging from publishers' strongholds, will be fairly cried down and stifled in the mighty roar of the great social maelstrom which we have so dauntlessly set whirling round London.

## THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE.

Sir,—I am happy to learn from many sources that my suggestion of last week is likely to be adopted, at least to the extent of giving the pendulum a permanent action. Whatever value such an instrument may possess as an indicator of time, it must be surpassed by its employment for physical inquiry. The experiment of the rotation of the earth has been repeated in this country, and will continue to occupy the attention of the *savants*; but there is another class who are perhaps more curious, and not less interested than the learned astronomers and mathematicians in the truth and phenomena of this beautiful experiment. With your permission, I will endeavour as briefly as possible, by the aid of illustration, to convince the incredulous, and satisfy the curious that the earth does revolve on its axis, and that a body suspended like a pendulum partakes only of the ordinary rotation of the earth, so far as general influences are concerned; whilst a plane fixed on any part of the earth's surface, except the poles, has a compound motion. To clearly appreciate the following popular explanation, it will be necessary for the reader to convince himself of one property of the pendulum, viz. that of constantly vibrating in the same place. Let it be imagined that a pendulum is suspended over a common table, the parts bearing the pendulum being also attached to the table. Suppose, also, that the table can move freely on its centre like a music-stool: the pendulum being put in motion will continue to move in the same line or plane between the eye and any object on the walls of the room, although the table is made to revolve, and during one revolution will have radiated through the whole circumference. A few moments reflection are only necessary to prove this.

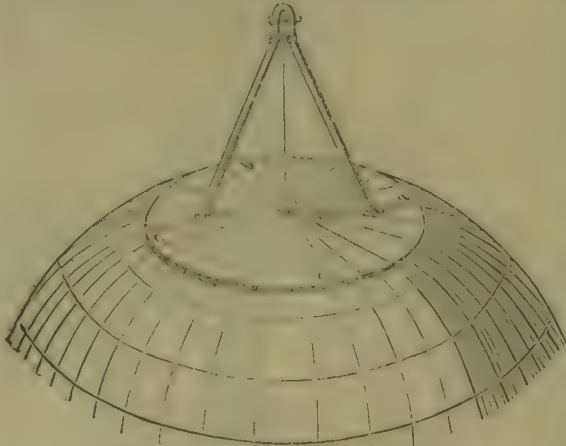


FIGURE 1.

The above figure represents a plane or table on the top of a globe, or at the north pole of the earth. To this table are fixed two rods, from which is suspended a pendulum, moving freely in any direction. The pendulum is made to vibrate in the path *a b*; it will continue to vibrate in this line, and have no apparent circular or angular motion until the globe revolves, when it will appear to have vibrated through the entire circle, to an object fixed on the table and moving with it. It is scarcely necessary to say the circular motion of the pendulum is only apparent, since it is the table that revolves—the apparent motion of the pendulum in a circle being the same as the apparent motion of the hand to a person on board ship, or the recession of the earth to a person in a balloon. The pendulum vibrates always in the same plane at the pole, and in planes parallel to each other at any intermediate point.

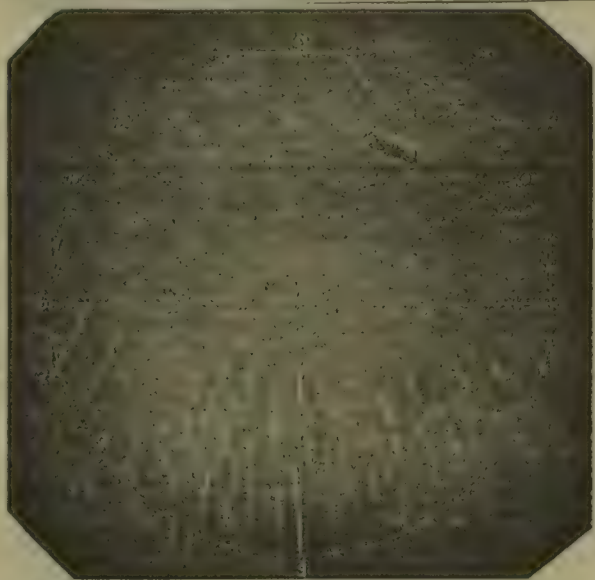


Fig. 2 represents the earth or a globe revolving once in twenty-four hours on its axis (*s n*). It is divided, on its upper half, by lines parallel to each other, representing the latitudes 60 degrees, 30 degrees, and the equator, where the latitude is nothing. The lines *a b*, at 90, 60, 30, and 0, represent the planes of those latitudes; or, in more familiar terms, tables, over which a pendulum is supposed to vibrate, and moving with them in their revolutions round the axis (*s n*). This being clearly understood, the next object is to show how the pendulum moves round the tables, for each of the latitudes; also to show the gradual diminution of its circular motion as it approaches the equator (*x x*), where, as was before observed, the latitude is nothing.

A pendulum vibrating over the plane, or table (*a b*), on the top of the globe, has been already shown (by Fig. 1) to go round the entire circle in twenty-four hours; or to have an angular velocity of 90, or quarter of a circle, in six hours. The plane (*a b*), at 60, has an inclination to the axis (*s n*), which will cause a pendulum vibrating over it to move through its circumference at a diminished rate. This will be shown by reference to the figure. The globe is revolving in the direction from left to right; the pendulum is vibrating over the line *a b*, which, at all times during its course, is parallel with the first path of vibration. The plane may now be supposed to have moved during six hours, or to have gone through a quarter of an entire revolution, equal to 90; but the pendulum has only moved from *c* to *a*, considerably less than 90. Again, if the plane is carried another six hours, making together 180, the figure shows the pendulum to have moved only from *c* to *a*, considerably less than 180. The same remarks apply to the lower latitude of 30, where, it will be seen, the circular, or angular motion of the pendulum, is considerably slower than in the latitude of 60, continuing to diminish, until it becomes nothing at the equator, where it is clearly shown by the figure to be always parallel to itself, and constant over its path of vibration through the entire circle.

The angular or hourly motion of the pendulum may be thus expressed for any latitude:—As the radius or sine of 90 degrees is to the angular or hourly velocity at the Poles, so is the sine of any latitude to the hourly velocity of the pendulum at that latitude. Example of the latitude of 51½ deg.:—As 1 : 15 :: 787 : 11.8. This number being divided into 360 degrees, gives 30.6, the hours the pendulum takes to move through the complete circle at London.

Yours obediently, W. LITTLE.

P.S.—A beautiful experiment might be made by suspending a large stationary plane, which should obey the same law that affects the pendulum; or a body floating on water or quicksilver might also give a rotatory motion. The tide and the magnetic needle may also be subject, in a certain degree, to the same influence.

A NEW INVENTION.—We were shown to-day, at the office of Captain Shiffer, a new-fashioned pistol, which promises to supersede entirely the use of all other fire-arms in the peculiar department for which it is adapted. It is to be used, if at all, in duelling, and its merit consists in a trigger with a double action, calculated to give quadruple satisfaction. On being discharged, no matter how it is held, it is sure to kill the man who fires and his second, and scientific men who have examined it carefully are satisfied that a position within what is known as the "angle of safety," in the bursting of big guns, will not secure any one from its deadly effects. We were informed by the gallant Captain that this invention was the result of long and careful study, and extensive experience in affairs of honour. He will be happy to exhibit the instrument to any philanthropist interested in putting a stop to the dreadful practice of duelling. He seems to take advantage of the invention to amass a fortune by securing a patent, and will amply be repaid for his trouble if he can but deter one hot-headed youth from sacrificing his life at the shrine of false pride and moral fear.—*Alta California*.

PORCELAIN FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Among the novelties contributed by Messrs. Rose, from their works at Colebrook Dale, are some exquisite specimens of porcelain with the *Rose-de-Barry* ground, hitherto unattainable by our manufacturers. There are also some close approaches to the *Bleu-de-Roi*; and the paintings are of highly artistic finish. Among the Parian examples is a large group of the *Pleiades*, of beautiful design and perfect execution.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## THE FRIMLEY BURGLARS.

James Hamilton, who sought to turn approver against his accomplices, but whose evidence the magistrates on the occasion of the examination of his associates, John Isaacs and Samuel Harwood, on Saturday last, at Horsham, refused to accept on the part of the Crown, has, since his committal, made a full confession of all the burglaries which he and the gang have been engaged in during the last twelve months. The document is of a very extraordinary character, and shows the immense amount of daring possessed by these men. He has also made some revelations to the police officers engaged in the case, by which they have been enabled to discover the receivers of the stolen property. It is, however, believed that some portion of the great amount of valuable property which has been stolen may yet be restored to the owners.

Hamilton, in the commencement of his confession, states that the gang consisted of himself, Levi Harwood and Samuel Jones (hanged for the murder of Mr. Follett), Samuel Harwood, John and Edward Isaacs, William Brooks, Joseph Carter, John and James Jones, alias Smith, Hiram Smith, Thomas Toot, alias Morgan, William Illiyer, John Brooks, Mary Crowder, Sarah White, and James Jones. John Isaacs was duly elected captain: and all the others acted under his directions. They were all sworn to obey the orders of the captain; and if any one attempted to back out or refused to take part in any robbery or murder, if necessary, he or she was to be instantly shot; and if any one left the gang without the consent of the captain, he or she was to be followed, and, if overtaken, to be shot. He then proceeds to describe the mode in which several other burglaries in which they were concerned were effected. The principal of these was in the house of two ladies of the name of Kennard, at Hayward's Heath, which was perpetrated the second day after the Kirdford burglary. A large quantity of plate and other property was amongst the booty on this occasion, and the approver minutely describes the manner in which it was apportioned. The particulars of the robbery at Miss Farncomb's, in which nearly the whole of the gang were implicated, are also given. In this case, also, several watches, trinkets, plate, and a considerable sum in money were carried off.

It is estimated that the amount of property stolen by these men during the last two years cannot be less than £1500. When Isaacs was apprehended at Frome, Mr. Morten, the superintendent of the Tunbridge Wells police, succeeded in tracing to the possession of the prisoner a valuable diamond ring, a gold chain, and a silver hunting watch, which were a portion of the property stolen from the Misses Farncomb in December last. These articles were not on his person, but in the house where he was staying. Mr. Morten immediately seized them, and the friends of the prisoner forthwith applied to the County Court at Frome, and procured a summons, which has been served on Mr. Morten, for the amount of £10 10s., the alleged value of the articles.

The band of burglars known as "the Frimley gang" is now completely broken up.

The charge on which the prisoners were examined on Saturday, at Horsham, was that of breaking into the dwelling of Harriet Stoner, a small grocer at Kirdford-common, on the morning of the 4th of June last, and stealing moneys and other property therefrom.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes—Harwood to Petworth gaol, and Hamilton and Isaacs to Lewes gaol.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The final sale of the machinery and material employed in this great structure was held last week. Upwards of 1250 lots, at unexpectedly good prices, were disposed of in five days.

The Marquis of Westminster is about to make great improvements in the interior of Eccleston church, the burial-place of the Grosvenor family.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK ESTATE.—During the last few weeks, much agitation has been caused in Liverpool by a bill, submitted to Parliament by the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to alter the constitution of the dock committee, so as to give the merchants (as dock rate-payers) increased power in the management of the estate. Hitherto the Town Council have elected two-thirds of the members of the dock committee, and the dock rate-payers one-third. By the proposed bill (the preamble of which has been declared proved), the dock raters are empowered to elect one-half of the members of the committee, and the Council the other half. The Council, as a body, are opposed to any alteration in the constitution of the committee; but many of the members are of opinion that, under existing circumstances (the preamble having been admitted), a continued opposition to the bill in Parliament would be injudicious. Accordingly, on Monday a special meeting of the Council was held, to determine as to the future course to be adopted with regard to the bill. The Mayor presided, and the attendance was exceedingly numerous. After considerable discussion and the rejection of an amendment by a majority of one, the numbers being 29 and 28, the following resolution was agreed to: viz. "The Liverpool Dock Bill, as altered by the House of Commons, having been considered,—Resolved, That, considering the slight practical amount of alteration thereby made in the existing law in relation to the constitution of the committee for the affairs of the trustees of the Liverpool Docks, and that the trustees will continue to have, by the exercise of the *вето*, the same control over the proceedings of the Dock committee, which they now possess, it is not desirable to offer further opposition to the bill, but that the finance committee be instructed to watch its further progress, in order to see that no alteration be made therein, affecting the rights of the trustees and of the corporation, and to make such alteration in clauses as may be desirable."

PRISON REPORT.—The third division of the 16th Report of the Prison Inspectors was issued on Saturday. It comprehends the southern and western district, Anglesea, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Carnarvonshire, Glamorganshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Pembroke-shire, Monmouthshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, and Northamptonshire. The prisoners comprised in this extensive district are very numerous, as among them are included lock-ups and all other places of detention; and the Inspector in general terms calls the attention of the Home Secretary to the insufficient means possessed by the greater number of them for carrying out the system of discipline recommended by the committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Todd, a barrister, whilst cruising in a yacht on Sunday last, near the Nore, was thrown overboard by the boom suddenly jibbing, and was unfortunately drowned.

The foundation-stone of a blind asylum, upon an extensive and magnificent scale, was laid at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on Wednesday. Earl Howe is the president of the institution, and in the interesting ceremonies of the day the clergy and dissenting ministers of the town and neighbourhood cordially united.

A robbery of a serious nature has been committed within the last few days at the Swan Hotel, Bridge-street, Bristol, the property carried off amounting in value to nearly £100. The robbery is supposed to have been effected by a man named John O'Brien, who had formerly lived in the house as boots, and who is now in custody.

On Sunday evening, whilst the bell at St. Albans Church, Liverpool, which weighs more than a ton, was summoning the congregation to divine service, it suddenly fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it three floors in the tower, and doing considerable damage. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a person who was ringing it at the time received some hurt.

A new church, to be called St. Paul's, is about to be erected on Kensal-moor, the old Manchester race-ground.

The Sandon Dock, at Liverpool, was opened on Wednesday, and the *Great Britain* was the first vessel which entered.

A prisoner for debt in the Shropshire County Gaol, named Thomas Menlove, died on Monday from the effects of inhaling gas during his sleep.

A man in the service of the London and North-Western Company, met his death at the Lime street station, Liverpool, on Monday, in a very shocking manner. He was employed about a "cess" of iron near the line, when a great portion of the ponderous mass fell, partially burying the unfortunate man. The sufferer was conveyed to the Northern Hospital; but unhappily his injuries were of so serious a nature, including fracture of the skull, that surgical skill was of no avail.

EXECUTION.—The execution of John Wiles and John Smith, convicted, at the last assizes at Taunton, of the murder of an aged man named Wilkins, a shopkeeper at Nempnett, under circumstances of great atrocity, and in which, it will be remembered, his aged wife was left for dead by the murderers, but fortunately recovered so as to be the means of bringing them to justice, took place on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, at the north corner of Taunton gaol. The criminals confessed their guilt.

THE ROBBERY AT THE GOVERNMENT POWDER-WORKS.—The four men charged with being concerned in the daring robbery effected on the night of the 8th instant, at the store-keeper's office of the Royal Powder-Works, near Waltham, were brought up for re-examination on Tuesday, before the bench of magistrates. The prisoners were George Rowe, John Cornish, Charles Eve, and Jesse Griffiths. The first named, it has been already stated, is the keeper of a public-house, called the Three Compasses, in Waltham; Cornish and Eve have hitherto been employed on the Government powder-works, and Griffiths is an itinerant fishmonger. The brief depositions of Inspector Lund and Mr. Topping, the Government store-keeper, the only two witnesses examined at the previous hearing on Thursday (last week), having been read over, some other evidence was taken, and the prisoners were remanded. Mr. Frenice, Mr. Parnell, and the other legal gentlemen strove hard to get their respective clients admitted to bail; but the bench unanimously refused the application, and decided on remanding the prisoners until Tuesday next, by which time, it is believed, other parties will be in custody.

DEATH BY THE HAND OF A CLERGYMAN.—The *Carlisle Journal* records a most lamentable occurrence at Walton, a village about three miles north of Brampton; viz. the death of a respectable yeoman of the district by the hand of the clergyman of the parish. The deceased was Mr. William Armstrong, of Sorbie Trees, in Bewcastle, a large farmer and considerable landowner, about 38 years of age, married, and having two children. On Wednesday night week he was returning from Brampton market somewhat under the influence of liquor, when it is supposed he proceeded to the parsonage occupied by the Rev. Joseph Smith, which was close to the road, for the purpose of seeing one of the servants with whom he was acquainted. At all events, Mr. Smith, who had not retired to bed at the time (half-past 11 o'clock), hearing a noise at the window, and fearing a repetition of the scene at Frimley Parsonage, armed himself with a revolver pistol, opened the street door, and fired two or three times in the direction of the noise. In the morning the body of Armstrong was discovered just inside the parsonage gate quite dead, one of the balls having entered the right breast, another the right shoulder. On the outside of the gate were marks indicating that a horse had been fastened up there, and that it had stood a considerable time. Shortly afterwards, Armstrong's pony was found at Walton Rigg, about a mile from Walton, on its way home.



## IRELAND.

Mr. Moore O'Ferrall has been returned M.P. for Longford, by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Sleanor, the numbers at the close of the poll being: O'Ferrall, 938; Sleanor, 80.

**FLAX CULTIVATION.**—The practical instructors, from the Ulster Society, are beginning their operations. One of them, a Mr. O'Hara, is already located in the Wexford district. The *Louth Advertiser* states that the efforts of the Agricultural Society of that county, and the practical exertions of Lord Belvoir, Sir John M'Neile, and other gentlemen, have proved very successful in stimulating a greatly extended cultivation of flax throughout the county.

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES.**—Fresh batches of petitions are periodically announced. Thirteen were presented last week. The total number filed is now 1707.

**THE "CLEARANCE SYSTEM."**—The Limerick and Galway journals note the large number of evictions of tenantry which are taking place in the west at present, notwithstanding the progress of "clearance" through the less cruel means of emigration. The *Galway Vindicator* says:—

There were 195 evictions entered—13 at the suit of the trustees of A. H. Lynch, one of Matthew S. Conroy, and 181 were brought by the Law Life Insurance Company; and of 183 evictions of civil bills, 80 at the suit of the insurance company. With the exception of three or four, the evictions were all unfeeling—they were disposed of at the rate of one each minute; so that, taking an average of five souls to each family ejected, we will have 300 per hour, and in the entire 905 human beings cast upon poor-house relief.

The same journal roughly estimates the total evictions in Connemara at about 4000, and gives the following startling account of the unfortunate peasantry of that romantic but neglected region:—

These hardy mountaineers, whose lives, and the lives of their fathers and great-grandfathers have been spent in reclaiming the barren hills where their hard lot had been cast, were the victims of a series of oppressions, unparalleled in the annals of Irish misrule. They were thickly planted over the rocky surface of Connemara for political purposes. In the days of the 48s, freshed there, they were driven to the huts like a flock of sheep, to register not alone one vote, but in many instances three or four votes each; and it was no uncommon thing to see those unfortunate wretches evicted from their holdings when an election had terminated—not that they refused to vote according to the wish of their landlords, but because they did not go far enough in the sin of perjury and the diabolical crime of impersonation. When they ceased to possess any political importance, they were cast away like broken tools. It was no uncommon thing, in the wilds of Connemara, to see the peasantry, after an election, coming before the Catholic Archbishop, when holding a visitation of his diocese, to proclaim openly the crime of impersonation which their landlords compelled them to commit, and implore forgiveness for such a crime. Of this fact we have in the town of Galway more than one living witness; so that, while every thing was done, with few exceptions, to demoralise the peasantry of Connemara, and plant in their souls the germs of that slavery which is so destructive to the growth of industry, enterprise, or manly exertion—no compassion for their wants was ever evinced—no allowance for their poverty and inability to meet the rack-renting demands of their landlords was ever made.

**THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.**—Archbishop M'Hale presided over a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of the deanery of Tuam, on Friday week, and at which a series of resolutions condemnatory of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were adopted. After expressing "the surprise and sorrow with which we have received the tidings that the Ministerial measure of persecution, already sufficiently known and execrated, is about being surcharged with fresh provisions of a still more penal character," the resolutions proceed:—"We issue from the sanctuary our solemn and reasonable warning to the misguided Ministers of her Majesty to forgo in time their menacing aggression on the liberty of conscience, and to ponder well those lessons of history, against which they appear to close their eyes, unfolding the national misfortunes that have ever followed in the train of religious persecution, as well as those signal providential retributions which seldom failed to overtake its perpetrators."

**MAYNOTH COLLEGE.**—Accounts have been furnished of the expenditure of the sum of £30,000, voted by the House of Commons in 1845, for putting Maynooth College into repair, and of the sum of £5718, the total amount granted from 1845 to 1850 for the repairs and maintenance of the college. It appears that in the former account a balance remains yet applicable of £2189, and on the latter of £670.

**THE PAPAL AGGRESSION SEEN FROM THE IRISH POINT OF VIEW.**—On Saturday, at the head police-office, Dublin, Michael Minahan was charged by Edward Spence with an assault. The complainant said he was employed to circulate papers in the neighbourhood of Old Kilmaham, one of which he left at the prisoner's residence, and, having proceeded to the next house, he was followed by Minahan, who knocked him down, and called him "a bloody Orangeman," for leaving such a paper. Mr. Charles Fitzgerald appeared for the prisoner, and admitted that he was guilty of the offence complained of, but that he committed it under excitement at receiving a paper which contained language calculated to produce such. The document alluded to was then read. It was issued from the Priests' Protection Society, and purported to be a proclamation from the converts connected with the society to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, stigmatising their religion as anti-Christian and idolatrous, and stating that the Pope inculcated the practice of idolatry, by ordering them to revere a manufactured blinking image of the Virgin Mary at Rimini. Mr. Porter, the presiding magistrate, said he belonged to a church of which the Queen was the head—not in a spiritual, but a protective sense—and the people to whom that document was addressed regarded the Pope as their spiritual head; and he conceived, if a document of a similar character and tendency treated of the Queen in the same language, it could not be looked upon otherwise than insulting to the feelings of the Protestant community. It would not be deemed argumentative, but abusive, being addressed to the feelings, and not to the sense. He wished those persons who were inclined to enter into polemical controversy to understand that the last thing which could be banished from men were their feelings. Certainly kicks and abuse would not do it. He thought publications of that kind could only tend to establish bad feeling among all classes of religionists. The complainant said he was a long time without employment, and wanted to make out a livelihood honestly. Mr. Porter: Forcing such papers on persons of a different religion is not an honest way of earning your bread. However warm men might be about matters of religion in other countries, I am happy to say that there was very little of that bitterness in Ireland.—Complainant: I did not know that there was anything in it which would hurt the feelings of anybody.—Mr. Porter: You should have been acquainted with the nature of the papers before you circulated them. I think the use of such words as "blinking image of the Virgin Mary" were quite unjustifiable, and you should not have been surprised at receiving the treatment you complain of. I do not think it is the way to speak of a person who is hailed in the Scriptures, which all Christians believe, as "blessed amongst women, and that all generations shall call her blessed;" and I, as a Protestant, do not approve of such language. Under the circumstances, therefore, I will impose a fine of fourpence on the prisoner.

**EMIGRATION.**—According to the Cork newspaper, the quays of that port are daily thronged with persons belonging to the agricultural classes leaving for America. Within the last eight days the following vessels have departed from our quays:—The *Dominica*, for Quebec, 150 passengers; the *Don*, for New York, 160 passengers; the *Marchioness of Bute*, for Quebec, 120 passengers; the *Lockwoods*, for New York, 280 passengers; the *Sarah*, for Boston, 104 passengers; the *Solway*, for New York, 196 passengers; the *Try Again*, for Quebec, 130 passengers; the *Favourite*, for Boston, 120 passengers; the *Clarinda*, for New York, 100 passengers; the *Swift*, for Boston, 120 passengers; and *Field-Marshal Radetsky*, for New York, 88 passengers. Making in all 11 vessels and 1568 passengers, independent of the crowds who leave for Liverpool by the steamers. In addition to the above, one hundred paupers, comfortably clad, arrived in Cork during the week, from the Kenmare workhouse, and were put on board the *Holspur*, for Quebec. This is the second batch that has been sent out within the last month by the guardians of that union.

**THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.**—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Dublin of all religious persuasions was held in Conception Hall, for the purpose of "petitioning Parliament against the persecuting measure now in progress, and to adopt an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dismiss from her councils any Minister who shall propose the enactment of measures infringing on the religious liberty of her Majesty's subjects." Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., presided. The hall was crowded, and Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., Mr. James Burke (barrister), Rev. Dr. Cahill, Sir Simon Bradstreet, Mr. Bagnall, T.C., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The petition to Parliament and the address to the Queen were adopted, and also a vote of thanks to the Irish members who opposed the Government in the House of Commons. A resolution calling upon the Irish members to attend in their places on the 5th of May, when the bill is to go into committee, was then carried, and the meeting separated.

**CATTLE SHOW OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.**—The show yards of the Dublin Society-house on Tuesday presented a gratifying scene. Every part of the exhibition was literally crowded during the day by city and country visitors, amongst whom it seemed to be the universal opinion that the present show was the largest and the best ever beheld in the country. It was calculated to strengthen the belief, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties resulting from the famine, the agriculture of Ireland was steadily recovering. The evening meeting of the society was held in the board-room at 8 o'clock. His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon presided. After the adjudication of the prizes, Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for the honour he had conferred upon them by presiding, which was adopted with enthusiasm, and his Excellency acknowledged the compliment.

**EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.**—Mr. James Duncan Wright, otherwise called "Steeple Jack," has been engaged at the Bristol Alkali Works for a few days, making arrangements for repairing the tall chimney outside, without stopping the works a moment. At twenty minutes past two, on Thursday week, seeing that the wind would suit him, he flew his kite, and by twenty-five minutes past three he had a chain over the top, with proper tackle attached for ascending. In another half-hour he took his seat on a t.t. of board, 18 inches by 9, and 1 inch thick, and went to the top (200 feet) in half a minute! In three minutes he had placed the chain in a secure position, exactly across the top (which it was not before), and in another half-minute was shaking hands with his friends below. This is only one of the many feats for which "Steeple Jack" is celebrated.

**A THIEF DETECTOR.**—An engineer of Bletchingley, Sussex, has discovered a very ingenious method for the detection of burglars when entering, or attempting to enter, the house. It consists of a bell attached to the top of the house, and apparatus communicating with it; and it is so constructed that every door, window, and chamber in the house can be connected with it in such a manner that any person attempting to enter would cause an incessant ringing for upwards of half an hour, sufficiently strong to be heard at a considerable distance. The advantage of this contrivance will appear obvious when it is considered that, in the absence of a proper alarm, the men concerned in the late burglaries at Fulking and Uckfield were enabled to perpetrate their mischief with impunity.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.**—In answer to numerous enquiries, we are requested to state, that in order to prevent confusion and the consequent inconvenience to the competitors, no persons except members of the Club and the parties actually engaged will be admitted during the progress of the Tournament, unless by written order direct from the committee.

**ENQUIRER.**—The Calcutta Chess-club have subscribed the munificent sum of £145 towards the Chess Tournament fund. From Bombay and Madras, the returns have not yet been made. S. F. R. T. and others.—The conditions of the very pretty little Enigma No. 673 are, that White is to mate in four moves, not in three, as stated.

**Z O Z.**—Certify not; the King can never move into check, and Black is therefore checkmated irretrievably. R. M. C.—The correct Solution of Problem No. 376 is given below. E. S. of Hartlip.—Look at Problem No. 378 again.

**SPECTATOR.**—No member of the St. George's will have the privilege of admitting a friend to the Club during the progress of the Tournament. That privilege will rest exclusively with the committee. JUVENUS.—You may now obtain the Staunton Chess-men through any country bookseller, as they are sent in the monthly parcels or all the large London publishers. This will prove a great convenience to hundreds of provincial amateurs.

**MAURUS.**—Subscription to the Chess Tournament.—The managing committee have done their duty nobly in raising among themselves and friends two-thirds of the amount originally proposed to be distributed in prizes. It rests now with the amateurs at large to contribute the remainder. Let every reader of our Chess article in Britain alone contribute a few shillings, and the sum will exceed the amount required by a good deal. All contributions to the fund to be sent to Robert Longley, Esq., 8, Cavendish-square.

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.** will perhaps be good enough to write out carefully the enigma he wishes solved. We have no means of referring to it at the moment. TWO KINGSTONIAN, West Canada.—1. A player who has advanced his Pawn to the eighth square can call for a second Queen, even though he has another Queen on the board. 2. You may as well inquire why there are not eight Queens of the same colour to every set of Chess pieces, since a player may claim a Queen for every Pawn reaching his eighth square.

**X Z.**—There is no White King on the board, but, even with that addition, the problem will not do for publication. R. H. of Ashford.—The first is an easy mate in three moves; the second too apparent. CAPE TOWN.—The solution of enigma 653 you will find in our last paper, under the head of "Solution to Problem No. 376." Enigma 673 is to be solved in four, instead of three moves.

**LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM.**—1. Some one else has adopted the same signature. 2. The Problems in question were found to be too simple for publication. W. H. M.—They are now under consideration. A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.—Your subscription, by letter-stamps, may be sent at once to Mr. Longley.

**TEAM.**—Send a Post-office order addressed to the editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing-cross, and we have no doubt he will take the trouble to give orders for your obtaining what you require. V. GRIMM, Aleppo.—The instructive article on the Notation of Chess Moves, and the original analysis of the King's Bishop's Gambit, which this distinguished player has forwarded as his contribution to the Chess Congress, reached us safely, and shall be sent to the Managing Committee immediately.

**VERCHY.**—The true solution is given below. HENRI A.—They are not up to on standard. A TALBOT.—Too easy. G. F. F. of Wells.—Much too obvious. G. B. R.—See Solution below of 376.

**SICULPUS.**—Look at the Problem once more. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 376, by Milo, Cape Town, S. T. U. G. P. are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 377, by M. P. F. R. S. M. D. Rev. E. T. Rev. R. M. L. R. P. S. G. N. H. S. Valleyfield, Bellary, K. D. M. S. Edmund are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 378, by J. J. of Harworth; Agnes; R. R. of Ashford; J. L. of Bodmin; W. G. Alfred and Conway, Jack of Shrewsbury, Hop. Derevon, Valleyfield, F. G. R. Dr. Field, Simple Simon, R. D. M. P. of Graham's Town, M. E. R. Gloucestershire; B. Z. of Totnes; Bathford, Stricklands, Taurus, Salopensis, Verchy, St. Edmund, Farmwood, Cape Town, Helena, are correct.**

**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by R. H. of Ashford; L. L. M. S. V. T. G. P. Milo, Verchy, A. Talbot, E. S. of Hartlip; Cape Town; Jack of Shrewsbury, Derevon, F. G. R. Vida, Simple Simon, Bellary, P. of Graham's Town (including 671), Eques; B. Z. of Totnes; Stricklands, St. Edmunds, Ramsgateensis, Helena, are correct.**

\* The Meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association—appointed to be held at Wakefield this year—has been postponed till May, 1852, in order not to interfere in any way with the superior attractions of the Chess Tournament at the St. George's Club.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 376.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt to K 4th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	6. R to Q 8th (ch), and draws by perpetual check; or, if Black plays King ultimately to K R 3d, White checks at K R 7th with Rook, obliging the King to take the Rook, and is stalemated.*
2. R takes P at Q 3d (ch)	P takes R	
3. B to Q Kt 4th	R takes B (or Mate next move)	
4. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	
5. R takes B (ch)	K moves	

\* The previous Solution given was incorrect.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 377.

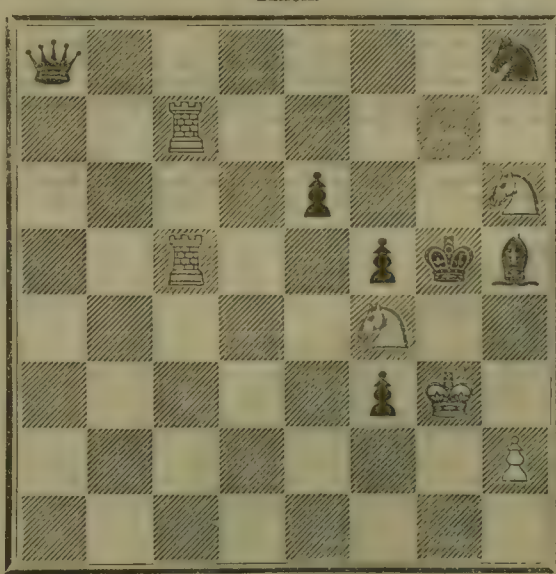
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 3d	K to Q 5th	5. K to Q B 4th	K to K 4th
2. B to K Kt 6th	K to Q's 4th	6. R to Q Kt 6th	K to K 5th
3. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th, (or a)	7. R to K 6th—Mate	
4. K to Q Kt 4th	K takes B (best)		
(a) WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
3. K to Q B 3d	K to Q 4th	6. B to Q's 3d	K moves
5. R to Q B 6th	K to Kt 4th	7. R to Q R 6th—Mate	

Black has other ways of play, but none which can delay the Mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 380.

This charming stratagem we owe to our esteemed contributor E. A. M. M., of India.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Game between Messrs. Kossak and Dufresne.

WHITE (Kossak).	BLACK (Dufresne).	WHITE (Kossak).	BLACK (Dufresne).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to R 5th	P to K R 3d
2. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	13. P to K B 4th	B takes R
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. P takes Kt	Q to K 2d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Kt takes K B P	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	16. K to R sq	Q takes K B
6. Castles	K Kt to K B 3d	17. Kt takes K R P	K to R sq
7. P to Q's 4th	Castles	(ch)	
8. P takes P	K Kt takes K P	18. Kt to K B 5th (dis K to Kt sq)	
9. B to Q 5th	Kt takes Q B P	(ch)	
10. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	19. K to K 7th—Mate.	
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q Kt takes K P		

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 678.—By J. C. W.

White: K at his 8th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K 4th, Q 2nd, Q B 3d and 5th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at his 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, Q B 3d and 5th, and Q Kt 2d. White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 679.—By Verchy.

White: K at his R sq, R at K sq, Bs at K R 2d and Q R 6th, Kt at K B 4th, Ps at Q 5th and Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q B 2d, Q at K R sq, Rs at K sq and Q Kt sq, B at K B 2d, P at K Kt 3d. White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 680.—By T. E. Fisher, Jun.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt sq and Q R 3d; Ps at Q B 2d and Q R 3d, Kt at K R 2d, Ps at K B 2d and Q B 3d.

Black: K at K B 5th, Q at K Kt 2d, B at Q B 3d, Kts at Q 4th and K 2d; Ps at K R 5th, K B 2d and 6th, K 3d, Q 3d, and Q R 5th. White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 681.—By Jedy.

White: K at Q B 4th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Ps at Q 3d and Q Kt 2d. Black: K at Q R 5th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Several journals having stated that Calcraft was too much engaged to be able to execute Maria Clarke, at Ipswich, on the day named, sundry individuals sent written applications to the authorities at the county gaol, offering their services in the capacity of hangman! One asked £20 for the job; and most of them stated their qualifications for the office. No less than ten others were made.

A legacy of £30 has been paid to the treasurer of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, by Charles Hopkinson, Esq., the banker, to whom was left, by the will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley, a large sum of money to be divided amongst such charitable institutions as he might think deserving of support.

On Monday morning, an iron suspension-bridge across the Rochdale Canal, in Jersey-street, Manchester, broke down with a horse and cart were passing across it, both of which were plunged into the canal; and, unfortunately, a man named Richard Sharples, who was following close behind, was also precipitated into the water, and drowned. The bridge was placed over the canal by the Earl of Ellesmere, and has been in a dangerous state for sixteen or eighteen months; but a dispute existed as to the liability to repair it.

The Rev. Edmund Coffin, late curate to Mr. W. H. Wilberforce, formerly of East Farleigh, Kent, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Monday, the 10th inst., at the church of the Redemptorists, St. Trond, Belgium; his brother, the Rev. Robert Coffin, was received into the Roman Church about the same time as the celebrated Mr. Newman.

A workman was engaged on Monday, with several others, on the roof of the Crystal Palace, regulating the canvas that is to cover the glass, when his foot slipping a little he lost his equilibrium and fell backwards upon the glass roof and the weight of his body forcing in the framework, the unfortunate man fell upon the floor with such violence as to break several of his limbs. He was immediately picked up, but life was found to be quite extinct. The deceased was a very sober and steady man. This is the third fatal accident that has occurred at the Crystal Palace.

On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, two convicts, named John Cotton, twenty-three, and John Jones, twenty, made their escape from the prison at Dartmoor, and no intelligence has yet been heard respecting them. At the present time there are not less than 540 convicts in confinement at this prison, and a considerable accession of numbers is shortly expected.

On Saturday last, in the Clyde, near Greenock, the brig *James Ewing*, for St. Kitts, came in contact with the brig *George*, of Newcastle, for Montreal, while both were in tow of steam-tugs, and, from the force of the collision, the fluke of the anchor of the *James Ewing*, which was suspended from her bows, was driven through her timbers below the water line, leaving a hole, through which she immediately filled and sank. At 6bb tide her cargo was expected to be got out. The other vessel was not injured.

The vacancy in the representation of Boston, created by the death of the Hon. Captain Pelham, has been filled up by the election on Tuesday of the Protectionist candidate, Mr. Freshfield, late Solicitor to the Bank of England. Mr. Alderman Wire, who was the Free-Trade candidate, had previously retired from the contest. His friends, nevertheless, put him in nomination, and, at the close of the poll, the numbers were—for Freshfield, 368; for Wire, 251; majority, 117.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that the project for an extensive wet dock of forty acres or thereabouts, with an entrance at or near the old poor-house, high end of South Shields, is progressing favourably, with every prospect of a successful termination.

Major Paschal, of the 70th Regiment, has been selected by the authorities for the responsible situation of military interpreter and superintendent of the several bodies of foreign police expected over here during the period of the Exhibition, the duties of which, we understand, he is perfectly qualified to perform, from his intimate knowledge of the German and French languages.

Her Majesty the ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Count de Paris, and other members of the ex-Royal family of France, came to town from Claremont in the middle of last week, to attend the religious services of the holy week at the French chapel in George-street, Portman-square.

Among the various applications made of the photographic processes, some very satisfactory attempts have been made in this country to impress designs upon wood for the purposes of the engraver. By this means the object will be copied at once on the block, and the labour of drawing avoided, as the wood-engraver can at once proceed with his work.

At Kensington Gardens the line of dead wall that frowned gloomily on the Baywater-road is at length pulled down, and iron railing is now being fitted up instead. This will add greatly to the cheerful aspect both of the gardens and the road. It was one of the improvements recommended by Mr. Loudon, whose suggestions for labelling each shrub for the information of the people have already been adopted with such good effect.

The King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in town from Brussels early in the ensuing month. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (brother of Prince Albert) and the Prince of Leiningen are to arrive in the course of the same month. The two former are to be the guests of her Majesty, the latter of the Duchess of Kent.

On Saturday (last week), an individual, under pretence of hiring lodgings during the Exhibition, passed three forged £10 notes in Brompton, and on Thursday uttered in a like manner in Brompton forged notes amounting to £60. He is about 28 years of age, rather tall, sallow complexion, light hair, and sandy whiskers under the chin; dressed in black, blue cravat, and a hat with ornamented band.

Cardinal Wiseman went to Claremont, last week, to pay a visit to the ex-Queen of the French and the other members of the ex-Royal Family of France, domiciled at that place. The reception given to the Cardinal by the illustrious exiles is stated to have been of a very affectionate character, and the visit is said to have afforded great satisfaction to all parties.

It is announced that her Majesty has been pleased to issue a commission for the purpose of submitting some distinct estimates and plan for a new National Gallery. The commission includes Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott, and Mr. Ewart; and the Queen has offered a piece of ground in Kensington-gardens, north of the palace, should the Commissioners be of opinion that Kensington is the best locality for the due exhibition and preservation of the national pictures.

The walls of Brougham Castle have been thoroughly propped and repaired; and there is now every probability of the remnants of this ancient fortress standing for three or four succeeding centuries. It was from this castle, in the reign of Henry VII., that Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gilsard, carried off, in the night-time, Elizabeth, sole heiress and Baroness of Greystoke.

It is understood, that, in the event of a vacancy taking place in the Scotch bench, through the resignation of Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Duncan M'Neil, the present Dean of Faculty, will be elevated to the bench.

The following specimen of womanly assumption was given in one of the census returns not a hundred miles from College-street, Portsea:—"Jane —, wife, head of the family, mangle-woman. John —, husband, turns my mangle."

On Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock, in Wych-street, Strand, a carman was driving rather sharply through the street, when a female, very respectably attired, darted from the New Inn entrance, and endeavoured to reach the pavement on the opposite side of the street. Before she crossed, however, the left-hand shaft caught her shoulder, and throwing her to the ground with great force, the wheel passed completely over her head, scattering her brains in all directions, and causing instantaneous death. No blame is attached to the driver.

The fisheries of Cornwall are very productive at the present moment. During the past week, the St. Ives drift-boats have been taking from 100 to 4000 mackerel per night, which were sold at the rate of 9s. and 10s. per hundred of six score, for the Bristol market and home consumption.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a fire broke out at the Angel Inn, at Edmonton. A policeman, on passing the building shortly after three o'clock, discovered a blaze in the assembly-room, which spread with such rapidity as to cause, in three hours, the entire destruction of the noble building. The building was insured in the Sun, and the contents in the Phoenix. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A man in a state of delirium jumped from one of the windows of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, about midnight on Thursday (last week), and, falling into a small flagged area in front of a cellar window, was killed on the spot. The unfortunate man had only been admitted on Wednesday, for an injury inflicted on him by some persons who robbed him, and beat him about the head on the previous Friday.

A vessel from Dunkirk has brought some packages of preserved cockcombs as a portion of her cargo. This is a somewhat singular article of importation from France.

On Sunday night, an accident took place at the Lime-street Station of the London and North-Western Railway. The train from Scotland, which is due in Liverpool at 10.10 p.m., came through the Lime-street tunnel at a greater speed than usual, and ran against the spring buffer which is provided in the station. One of the carriages sustained some damage; but, with the exception of a few slight bruises, we believe that the passengers escaped personal injury.

Most important benefits are likely to result to the fishing trade of North Wales by means of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. In small shell-fish, a brisk trade is now carried on between the Conway fishers and the inhabitants of Manchester.

Amongst the spectators at a cock fight in Edinbro' on Monday, was the brother of one of the cocks, a person named Adams, a blacksmith. He seemed to feel uncommon interest in the fight, and was greatly excited by the brutal sport went on, when all at once he was observed to stagger—then he fell, and instantly expired. His death was induced by over-excitement.

The mate of a vessel named the *Amity*, of South Shields, was "tarred and feathered" on Wednesday night week, for having secured anchors for lower wages than the amount fixed by the Seamen's Association.

John Scott, Esq., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Labuan; and J. Hamblen and Algernon Montague, Esqs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands.

The select committee on Smithfield Market have referred the proposed bills of the Government and corporation, together with one for the incorporation and enlargement of Finsbury Market, and the bill for the proposed metropolitan market, to be considered by one and the same committee.





WRECK OF THE "BORDER QUEEN" STEAMER.

The fine iron screw steamer, *The Border Queen*, of Leith, commanded by Captain J. George Thomson, left Aarhus, in Denmark, on the 14th ult., for Leith, with a cargo of grain on board, but had the misfortune to strike on the same day, at 9h. 30m. p.m., on the Winga Islet, in Catte-gate, close to the entrance to Gottenburg. Great exertions were made to save her, but without success, and she became a complete wreck. The accident has been ascribed to the deflection of the compass on board, together with the thick and hazy weather which prevailed. Our Sketch shows the vessel on shore at Winga, close to the lighthouse and beacon.

ELEPHANT CALF IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

WE have again to record a very interesting addition to the menagerie of the Zoological Society, which promises to be nearly as popular as the Hippopotamus acquisition of last year.

On Saturday last there was first exhibited to the Society a female Elephant, which was taken by the natives who captured her, to the fair at Cawnpore, at the end of August, 1850: she was purchased by Mr. Wallace, a Calcutta horsedealer, who for several years has frequented the native fairs of Bengal. During the journey towards Calcutta Mr. Wallace made a halt of three weeks in the month of September, and the Elephant then gave birth to the healthy little Calf which is now at her side. Within very few minutes after that event, the Calf, which is said then to have weighed about half a hundred-weight, stood up and began to suck. This operation is performed in a very singular manner. The udder of the elephant is situated between the fore-legs, and the calf assists himself with his trunk in placing the teat in his lips at the side of his mouth. He sucked several times a day during the journey down to Calcutta, the keeper generally halting twice or three times in the course of each morning's march for the purpose of permitting him to take nourishment. At that time, the calf was not able to walk more than a mile in each march, and was therefore carried in a cart. The mother came close behind it, and generally caressed her offspring with her trunk as they moved along, as if to assure herself of his safety. The fatigue of the march, probably, diminished the mother's supply; and the keeper found it necessary to add to the nourishment of the calf by a certain quantity of zebu milk, which he readily took, and which agreed with him perfectly. Arrived at Calcutta, the elephants were sold, and

WRECK OF THE "BORDER QUEEN" STEAMER, ON THE WINGA ISLET.

shipped immediately on board the *Wellesley*, Captain Parish, where the Calf grew rapidly, notwithstanding the inconveniences to which live stock of such magnitude are necessarily subjected at sea. The mother suffered considerably in condition in consequence of the fatigue which she has undergone, but is now improving under more succulent diet, and will, probably, in a few weeks, be as sleek and well furnished with flesh as if she had never left the jungle. The natives who saw the Calf on the march to Calcutta regarded it with great interest, as there is no recent instance, if any, of elephants breeding in domestication; consequently, a sucking elephant is almost as rare a sight in the neighbourhood of Calcutta as the hippopotamus was at Alexandria. The present instance is certainly the first in which so young an animal of this species has ever reached Europe.

The Zoological Society now possess a herd of four elephants; eight lions and lionesses, besides the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and both species of tapir, being the largest collection of pachydermata ever possessed by the society, or ever exhibited in Europe. The number of carnivora is also unprecedentedly large. These large animals are in themselves an exhibition of the highest interest; and, in the instance of the hippopotamus and elephant calf, entirely without parallel. The herd of giraffes, the ostriches, and the aviaries, are also prominent attractions. The collection of living animals has been greatly increased during the winter, and now contains upwards of 1500 specimens.

Among the preparations for the ensuing season is a building expressly for the exhibition of a splendid collection of mounted humming birds, of which 300 species exist. Early next month a large aviary will be completed for rapacious birds, including a more extensive series of eagles and vultures than has ever yet been seen at one view. The hippopotamus has continued to advance in health and condition during the winter; and the Council have had formed for him a large tank in the open air, where he may disport his "recreant limbs" within view of a thousand spectators at one time.

The Gardens were thronged with visitors on the morning of Easter Monday; and it deserves to be mentioned, that the liberal policy of the Zoological Society has rendered this costly collection as accessible to the masses as any place of public resort and amusement can be which is not maintained by the Government.

From the Sandwich Islands, under date January 28th, we learn that a terrible gale had been experienced: several vessels were much damaged. The difficulties with the French were expected to be amicably settled.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITALS FOR THE PAST YEAR

The following is a condensed report of the number of children and other poor people maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the city of London, under the pious care of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and governors thereof, for the year last past:—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children put forth apprentices and discharged from Christ's Hospital the year last past, 219, some whom being instructed in mathematics, and having been now placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships and to the mathematical school founded by King Charles II. .. .. 219  
Children deceased the year last past .. .. 1392  
Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital in London and at Hertford .. .. 182

To be admitted on presentations granted to this time .. .. 182 }  
The expense of repairing and keeping up the buildings of this hospital have been found to be extremely burdensome. A fund was established in 1802 with a view to the gradual and complete rebuilding of the whole fabric, and a great part has accordingly been restored in a most commodious and substantial manner, without reducing the number of children upon the establishment during the progress of the works. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and the governors regret to state that the fund originally subscribed has been completely exhausted, and a very considerable sum expended from the general fund of this charity; but they are willing to hope that the generosity of the public will afford the means of completing this great work, and prevent the necessity of encroaching further upon the permanent income of the hospital and thereby diminishing the scope of its usefulness.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

There have been admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, 5522 in-patients, and 69,755 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties: most of them were poor, sick, and lame persons, and many of them being destitute of all relief, have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessities, to enable them to return to their several habitations, amounting together to .. .. 378  
Died .. .. 507  
Remaining under cure { in-patients .. .. 2549  
                                  out-patients .. .. 2549

The governors call upon the public to assist in defraying the very heavy additional expenses incurred by the extensive enlargement of this hospital for the relief of the annually increasing necessities of the poor.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

There have been admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, of sick, wounded, uncured, and diseased persons, 4239 in-patients, and 45,932 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessities at their departing, to accommodate and support them on their journeys to their several habitations .. .. 50,171  
Died after much charge in their sickness .. .. 270  
Remaining under cure { in-patients .. .. 465  
                                  out-patients .. .. 2,289  
So that there have been during the past year, of poor miserable objects under cure, and destitute of other proper care, in all .. .. 53,195  
The governors of this hospital also make an appeal to the public, to enable them to defray the heavy charges incurred by the increased accommodation made for the patients, and the still greater outlay necessary to complete the plan of improvements now in progress.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Received into this hospital during the year, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City, as criminal and disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour or received correction .. .. 643  
Apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement .. .. 20  
Received poor persons who had been found wandering abroad, and begging in the city of London .. .. 321

984

A favourable account of the results of the House of Occupation attached to Bridewell is appended. It appears from this account, that there were at Christmas, 1850, remaining in the house 108 males and 104 females.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

It appears from the report that there were remaining in the hospital, 1st of January, 1850, including those out on leave of absence, 213 males and 184 females; and that there were admitted during the year, 158 males and 215 females; making a total of 770. Of these, 74 males and 123 females have been discharged cured, and 40 males and 37 females are incurable.

The sub-committee meet every Friday at Bethlem Hospital, to admit and discharge patients from all parts of the United Kingdom without expense to their relations or friends.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—This enterprising and indefatigable missionary traveller has just started on a tour through the northern portions of the kingdom, in pursuit of his evangelical labours on behalf of the funds for promoting Christianity among the Jews. While waiting at a railway station, about midnight on Monday last, our attention was attracted by certain little eccentricities peculiar to the Bokhara traveller, with whom we soon fell into an interesting conversation. The Rev. Dr. was formerly fellow-pupil with the present Pope, and is now vicar of Isle Brewers, Somerset. His immediate destination is Glasgow and the northern parts of Scotland, including the Orkneys and classic Iona, the burial-place of St. Columba and a host of Scottish monarchs. He will visit Sir John and Lady Matilda Maxwell at Pollock, and while in Glasgow will lecture on behalf of the Jewish Mission funds, which it seems have got considerably in arrear, the debt remaining in the Free Church alone being £3000. Notwithstanding his advancing age, and the undoubted trials and hardships which the African traveller has endured, he still looks well, and, on the occasion to which we have alluded, the railway officials had ample evidence that his physical strength and the vigour of his lungs are not as yet materially impaired.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor-General or Scotland to John Cowan, Esq., advocate.

A novel mode of doing honour to the festival of Easter was exhibited on Monday last, at Dublin, by the crews of a squadron of Austrian and Greek corn ships, now lying in the Liffey. Having obtained the permission of the authorities for the purpose, they fired salutes of twenty-one guns each at eight o'clock in the morning and at noon.

Large numbers of the working-classes now attend at lectures in Trinity College University—a circumstance altogether novel. This was particularly the case in a course of lectures on botany, which has just been brought to a close, and during which the audience was composed largely of practical horticulturists and working gardeners.



ELEPHANT CALF, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK..





SCENE FROM "LA MUTA DI PORTICI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

DONIZETTI'S masterpiece in comic opera, the ever fresh and sparkling "Elisir d'Amore," was performed on Tuesday night, at the re-opening of the theatre after the Easter recess. The return of Lablache as the illustrious *Dr. Dulcamara*, the *medico ambulante*, in his gilt car, was welcomed with reiterated cheers from every part of the house. His coat was as intensely glowing, his waistcoat as gorgeously varied, his perruque as flowery, and topboots as colossal as ever, and majestic were the tones with which the rustics were called upon to listen to the opening address of the "Dottore enciclopedico." To state that Lablache is the greatest artist of the age, is a mere truism. It is not merely that he is such a consummate comedian, he is a thorough musician; and there is no concerted piece in any opera, comic or serious, in which his tact and judgment are not effectively evinced. He was the life and soul of the "Elisir," from first to last; his spirits never flagged; his "barcaruola" was irresistibly exhilarating, and his melody of languages provokingly ludicrous. He is in excellent voice, and the heartiness of his reception evidently prompted the Jupiter Tonans of *bassi* to exert himself strenuously.

Signor Calzolari was *Nemorino*, Signor Coletti was *Belcore*, and Mdle. Duprez was the *Adina*. The appearance of the young French *prima donna* in a new part added to the interest of this strong cast. Her success was as great as might have been anticipated from her previous triumphs in *Lucia*, *Oscar*, and *Amina*. *Adina*, in which, by the way, she was much admired in Paris, is peculiarly adapted to her powers. She renders the character arch and captivating—a piquant village coquette, and not a disagreeable termagant, as has been sometimes the case by other *artistes*. The music being florid and brilliant, could not have been interpreted with more ease and certainty than by Mdle. Duprez, whether in the opening andantino, in three-four time, in the duos with Calzolari, Coletti, and Lablache, or in the aria, "Prendi per me," in the

slow movement of which she displayed dramatic intensity, and in the cabaletta surprising feats of floriture.

and good presence; his action is forcible; and, when the weather becomes more propitious, the vocal qualities which have won for him his Continental fame, will no doubt be thoroughly developed.

Our Artists have depicted the scene from "La Muta di Portici," immediately after the marriage, in which *Fenella* (Mdle. Monti) discovers her seducer, *Alfonso* (Scotti), to *Elvira* (Madame Fiorentini). The action of the dumb girl in this scene is indescribably effective. Annexed is also a characteristic portrait of

## MADEMOISELLE MONTI.

The highly-gifted lady is the daughter of the celebrated sculptor of Rome. She was born in Naples, and for some years was the star of the Scala at Milan, as the first mime of Italy. She paints, it is stated, beautifully, and is altogether a thoroughly accomplished *artiste*. Her *Fenella* is full of exquisite touches of nature; her style is unobtrusive and free from exaggerated gesticulation; but her poses are picturesque, and in every movement the intellectual intention is indicated. To comprehend the subtle and delicate points of her acting, her varying features must be watched. Heretofore, the mistake has been to make the dumb girl tell her story with her feet and arms; Mdle. Monti, on the contrary, conveys by the expression of the eyes the meaning of words.

Of Madame Fiorentini a Memoir appeared in our Journal for April 5. On Thursday, for the grand extra night, Auber's "Muta di Portici" was given for the third time, supported by Madame Fiorentini, Mdle. Monti, Signori Pardini, Scotti, Mercuriali, Balanchi, Lorenzo, and M. Massol. The restoration of all the original dance music of the composer, and the exquisite style with which the incidental divertissements are grouped and executed, form quite a feature in this attractive performance; whilst the beautiful part of the dumb girl has been rescued from the hands, we may write the feet, of the mere *danseuse*, and rendered a highly poetic and intellectual performance, thanks to the genius of Mdle. Monti.



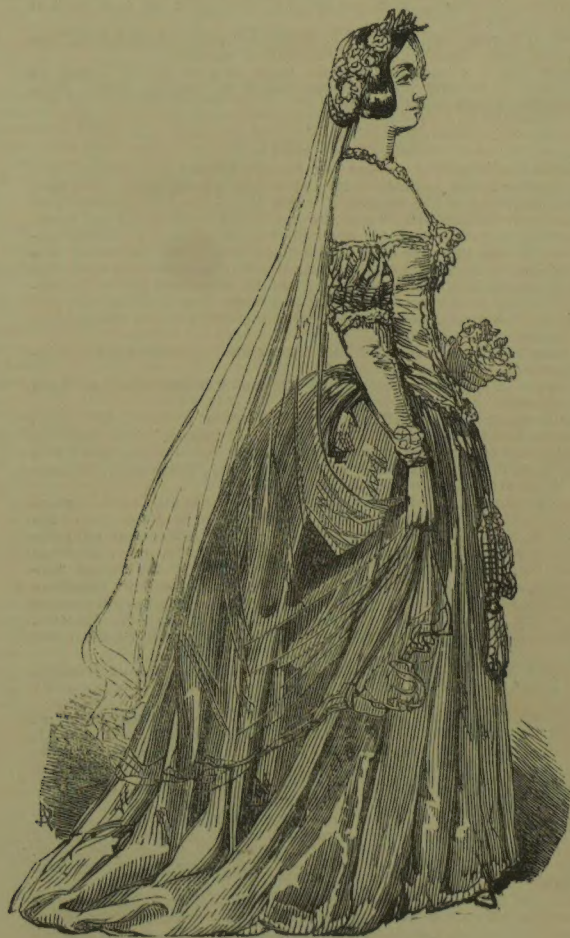
MASANIELLO (SIGNOR PARDINI).

Carlotta Grisi danced in the revived ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," as the sprite, assuming six different forms with the utmost grace and vivacity.

## GAETANO PARDINI,

Who has made such a successful *début* in the character of *Masaniello*, in Auber's opera "La Muta di Portici," at Her Majesty's Theatre, is a native of Leghorn, in Tuscany. His natural disposition for music, and the possession of a fine voice, led to the cultivation of his abilities, under the most eminent masters in Leghorn. His first appearance on any stage was at the San Carlo, in Naples, in Maestro Taglioni's opera, "I Due Mariti" ("The Two Husbands"). After his favourable reception at Naples, Signor Pardini was engaged at Turin, and from that city he went to Verona. His next engagement was at the Italian Theatre in Trieste; and from thence he visited Padua, where he remained for three years and was an immense favourite. From Padua he travelled to Milan, where—at the grand theatre, the Scala—he made his *début* in "Roberto Devereux" with signal success. After remaining a season at La Scala, Signor Pardini was engaged at the Italian Opera House at Berlin; and such was his popularity that he was engaged for four successive years, during that period accompanying the *troupe* to Dresden and Hamburg. Signor Pardini has been engaged by Mr. Lumley, for the season at Her Majesty's Theatre; and also for the season 1850-51 at the Théâtre des Italiens, in Paris.

Pardini is essentially a dramatic singer—a *tenore robusto*. His *répertoire* is very varied: he has sung the parts of *Max*, in the Italian version of Weber's "Der Freyschütz;" of *Otello*, of *Edgardo* ("Lucia"), of *Roberto* (in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable"); *Fra Diavolo* and *Masaniello*, of Auber; *Zampa*, of Hérold; *Pollio*, in "Norma;" besides the principal characters in all Verdi's operas. *Otello* and *Roberto* are regarded as his finest delineations. Pardini has an excellent stage face,



ELVIRA (MADAME FIORENTINI).



FENELLA (MADEMOISELLE MONTI).



Tuesday night will be distinguished by the return of Madame Sontag, when she will appear in her most popular character of *Maria* in "La Figlia." Her recent triumphs in Paris have imparted added strength to her voice, and renewed brilliancy to her execution. On Thursday, the opening day of the World's Fair, the new opera, "Le Tre Nozze," will be performed for the first time in England, with the Paris original distribution of the dramatic personages, which comprises Lablache, Gardoni, Ida Bertrand, Giuliani, and Sontag. The success of the work on its first representation was as decided as it was unequivocal. Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and Rosati will also appear on this occasion.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—that lyric tragedy of remarkable originality and enormous graphic power—was performed on Tuesday night, for the first appearance this season of Mario. He met with a rapturous reception, on his entrance in the opening scene of the opera, and sang the delicious romance, with the curious viola obbligato so well played by Hill, who, as well as Mario, is the prince of tenors, with the utmost refinement and expression. He was equally successful in *Raoul's* duo with *Margherita di Valois* (Mdlle. Castellan), especially in the tender andantino "Bella divina." In the septuor of the duel he quite electrified the house by his magnificent delivery of the concluding phrase; and a repetition of this fine burst of vocal power was insisted upon for some time by the excited auditory; but Mario prudently declined the encore after such a strain on the upper notes. Unfortunately, after the septuor, he was seized with that hoarseness which at the beginning of the season attacks him, but leaves at the return of settled weather; and the duo with *Valentina* (Grisi), ending the third act, and the trio finale, suffered from this sudden deprivation of his physical power. It was, however, evident from the earlier acts, that Mario has returned with his marvellous gifts of voice, and style unimpaired, or rather, his method, it may be stated, is more finished and refined than ever.

There were some changes in the cast from last season. Polonini was *San Bris*, and Tagliafico *Nevers*; the last assumption is unexceptionable. Polonini was suffering from the influenza; but when he shall be in voice, the delineation with his fine organ may prove efficient if more subdued and dignified. Mdlle. Angri was to have resumed the part of the *Page*, but the prevailing epidemic had put her *hors de combat*, and Mdlle. Bertrand, from the Royal Italian Opera at Berlin, at a very short notice, was the *Urbano*, and acquitted herself very creditably in a trying emergency, in thus making an improvised *début*. With the exception of the andante of the quatuor, in the oath of reconciliation between the Huguenots and Catholics, the general execution was superb; despite of the excessive elaboration of the undercurrent of orchestration, and of the choral pieces, the greatest precision was attained under the magic baton of Costa. The blessing of the daggers, the most intensely exciting dramatic piece of writing extant, went wonderfully; and the concluding chorus, the wondrous allegro furioso in G sharp minor, was encored with acclamations. Grisi and Madame Castellan sang splendidly throughout the opera, and the former in the fourth act was blameless both in singing and acting, receiving with Mario a special ovation at the close. Formes's *Marcel* is a grand conception, most spiritedly carried out; it is more finished in its details since last season, and whether in the "Pif paf" couplets, the delivery of the chorale, the duo with *Valentina* in the third act, or in the trio finale, Formes quite insured the suffrages of the audience.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," was given, with Grisi as *Alice*, Madame Castellan as the *Princess*, Louise Tagliani as the *Abbess*, Formes as *Bertrand*, and Tamberlik as *Roberto*. The changes in this year's cast are Signor Stigelli, who made his first appearance at this theatre for Mario, as *Rambaldo*, and Polonini for Massé, in the *Herald*. "Robert le Diable," by many connoisseurs, is preferred to the "Huguenots" and to the "Prophète," and this opinion prevails generally in Germany. In this country our amateurs have not the same notion, not so much as regard the music, which is certainly not inferior to that in the two other works just cited, but in respect to the libretto; for, despite the high moral purpose of the story, the struggle between evil and good in the soul of *Roberto*, there are situations in the drama looked upon as objectionable. Some of Meyerbeer's finest musical inspirations are to be found in "Robert;" and for the last two seasons we have remarked that our audiences display a higher appreciation of its manifold beauties, and are more enthusiastic in their demonstrations of gratification.

Certainly, Thursday's *ensemble* was eminently calculated to add to the popularity of the work, as a finer execution has never been heard in this country; the artists now fully comprehending their respective parts and the character of the music. The new tenor made a most favourable impression. He has a powerful voice, and sings like a thorough musician. He was encored in the duo with Formes, but did not accept it, bowing his thanks for the compliment. Grisi, Tamberlik, and Formes were called upon to repeat the unaccompanied trio in the cavern scene; it was beautifully sung. The trio finale went admirably. This evening (Saturday) "The Huguenots" will be repeated; and next Thursday Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be produced, for the first time in this country in Italian—the principal parts to be sustained by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrand, Tamberlik, Stigelli, Tagliafico, and Formes.

#### DRURY-LANE.

On Monday the tragedy of "The Robbers," by Schiller, was, as previously announced, produced for the benefit of the Easter holiday-folk, and the instruction of foreigners who may visit this theatre during the Exhibition. An idea more strange can scarcely be conceived. The meanest *littérateur* knows, too, that "The Robbers" holds the lowest rank in its author's productions—the outpouring of a youth's feelings, a youth's opinions, with all the enthusiasm of unrestrained genius, but without the form and method that belongs to the artist in any state. Out of the abundance of his heart spoke Schiller; but his imaginations were, at this time, "evil continually." In its bitterness, he wrote a revolutionary play, and that same play begat frenzy in minds similarly disposed. But its influence was temporary; and, as a drama, it soon ceased to gain respect. The mind that begat it lived to condemn it, and all the later productions of Schiller stand in contrast with this unlicked offspring of his first impulses. Had it been possible to have asked Schiller's consent for its production on Monday, he would certainly have refused it. The manager stands in Schiller's place, and thinks differently. Had it been Mr. Anderson's intention to produce the dramas of the German poet in a series, it would be a worthy design, which we should like to see carried out; and we could then have pardoned the production of the more crude examples in the first instance. The prospect would improve as we went on; but the present venture, without a future to look to, strikes us with despair. Let us now criticise the performance. Mr. Anderson has placed the piece on the stage with scenery and costumes worthy of a better work. The arrangements are picturesque. Nor is the acting to be despised. His own *Charles* is, in spite of its preachiness, an admirable performance, with a dash and vigour peculiarly his own. If to his vehemence he would add a more rapid elocution, Mr. Anderson's acting would, in general, be increased in effect. His style drags, from its slowness and weight of emphasis. But nevertheless, in the present instance, his impersonation merits high praise, and we willingly render it. Mr. Cathcart's *Francis* was not quite up to the mark, and Miss Gilbert's *Amelia* far below it; but so careful was the *mise en scène*, that individual defects were lost in the *tout ensemble*. The audience, accordingly, appeared to be satisfied, though, as we thought, somewhat stultified occasionally by the horror of the situations. Such exhibitions, unless set off by the highest art and poetry, only give pain. They would have been intolerable in the present instance, but that the play, crude as it is, manifests intellectual energy of the highest order—energy, which ultimately found refuge and realization in those "things of beauty which are joys for ever"—the later poems and dramas of the immortal Schiller. The house was crowded, and Mr. Anderson summoned before the curtain to receive his ovation. It only remains to add that the translation adopted is, for the most part, that of Lord Woodhouselee.

#### HAYMARKET.

The brothers Brough continue to be the furnishers of burlesque to this establishment. They have taken for their subject this year the opera of "The Bohemian Girl," under the title of "Arline"—not a favourable vehicle for holiday fun. Their triumph over difficulties, however, is considerable, and they have done well in trusting to the voice and diligence of Mr. Bland for their chief support. *Count Arheim*, transmuted into "an Austrian butcher," is the rôle which this brave old actor is entrusted to exaggerate, and in which he fulfils the conditions of the trust to admiration. In *Thaddeus the Distressed*, Miss Horton has both singing and speaking to perform, and does both like an accomplished and exemplary artist. Mr. Buckstone as *Devilshoof*, showman and prig, was as merry and mercurial as could well be desired. Mr. H. Bedford as the *Gipsy Queen* was admirably made up. To Miss Annie Exeter was committed the heroine herself, with musical parodies abundant, all executed by her with equal spirit and precision. The dialogue was full of points, mostly political, on which were impaled Lord John, the Exposition Commissioners, and the upholders of the Smithfield nuisance. They made an amusing spectacle, "in the mind's eye," excited through the ear. What to the flesh eye was apparent, was also highly gratifying, the costumes and scenery being, as *Shylock* would say, "sufficient." Verily the new burlesque merits full houses.

#### LYCEUM.

"The Queen of Frogs," dramatized, as usual, by Mr. Planché from the Countess d'Auon's, is the name of the present Easter extravaganza; that of the original tale is "La Grénoise Bienfaisante." The interest lies in the abduction of the wife and daughter of *King Fulminoso the Pugnacious* (Mr. C. Matthews), by the wicked fairy *Leona* (Mr. Robert Koxby), who conveys them to the centre of the earth, where the bereaved father and husband has to seek them, aided by a Dragon who would appropriate the princess to himself by swallowing her. In harmonizing these materials, Mr. Planché has shown that elegant taste which so favourably distinguishes him as the prince of burlesque writers. His pieces are, to a considerable extent, poems; and splendidly put upon the stage, and beautifully acted as they are, by this management and company, they take a high rank as dramatic representations. The refinement of the humour requires a nicety of histrionic expression, which could not be so well supplied at any other theatre. To Mr. Charles Matthews in the king must be assigned the first place, and to Mrs. F. Matthews and Miss Julia St. George must be awarded the next; neither should Miss Martindale, as the *Queen of Frogs*, be forgotten. But to Mr. Beverley, as the pervading spirit of the scene, no limitation is appropriate. His place is everywhere, and never was he more effective than on this occasion. The Hall of Diana—the Quicksilver Lake—the Gardens of Prince Nonpareil—the Nuptial Bower of the Queen of Frogs—and the concluding tableau, altogether indescribable for its beauty and brilliancy—

are realised bits of romance, which for the moment literally lap the spectator's mind in Elysium. The result will be doubtless a triumphant success and a profitable run.

#### THE ADELPHI.

This theatre, this season, depends on revivals—"Mary Duncange" and "O'Flannigan and the Fairies." The last is a judicious restoration, and, so far as it is recovered, may become a stock piece for an Irish performer. Well do we recollect poor Tyrone Power in it; and Mr. Hudson, though not quite equal to the master in the visionary distresses of Donnybrook fair and the terrors of the Lancashire Justice of Peace, was yet so meritorious in his general conception and so excellent in many portions of his execution, that we could witness his performance with a pleasure undiminished by powerful reminiscences. This is a strange test; and enables us to predict a lasting popularity for this deserving comedian.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre re-opened on Monday, with "The Merchant of Venice," and "Fortunio." The part of *Portia*, in the former, was sustained by Miss Goddard; and that of *Jessica* by Miss Baddeley. Both *débütantes* were respectable; and the latter of much sweetness and some promise.

#### ASTLEY'S.

It is not often that this theatre gives us an opportunity of chronicling a new piece. Fortunately for the establishment its productions are generally of long life. On Monday, the theatre re-opened in a re-decorated condition. The new spectacle is entitled "Eleanor the Amazon, or Queen of France and England." The subject is the story of Henry II., his Queen, and Fair Rosamond. But the frail one is saved from her historical punishment by taking the veil. The Church comes to her protection. A point this, provoking criticism; but we abstain, since it serves the purpose of spectacle; and, as such, the piece was even more than usually successful.

#### SURREY.

We have already described the nature of the Easter piece at this theatre, as an attempt at the production of an intellectual melodrama; and to the full extent its authors (Mr. Morris Barnett and Mr. Angus B. Reach) have been successful. It is partly founded upon a French drama, which we suspect to have been originally derived from a Spanish play; but the materials have been subjected to rigid revision by the present authors. The title of the drama is "The Czarina," and the scene is laid in Russia, in the reign of Elizabeth II., her Majesty herself being represented by Mrs. Rignold, and her favourite, *Cornaro Pitti*, by Mr. Shepherd. The latter is as faithless as the former is profligate. He courts *Meta* (Miss Fielding), although already betrothed to *Ivan*, an armorer (Mr. Creswick). The maiden, apparently poor and of vulgar origin, is really an heiress and of noble family—facts of which *Cornaro* is aware. His secret is, however, pertaken by a Jew, who demands an unreasonable reward for the surrender of the proper documents; whereupon *Cornaro* ruthlessly stabs him. *Ivan*, however, is on the spot, and hears the story, though he cannot immediately avail himself of it, for he is charged by *Cornaro* with the murder of the Jew, and compelled to assist in his entombing. This done, the two rivals quarrel about *Meta*, and the act closes with their mutual declaration of mortal enmity. In the second act, *Cornaro's* intrigue is found to be already known at court. *Prince Zavadowski* (Mr. Norton) plots for his ruin. The *Queen* is apprised of her favourite's infidelity; *Meta* is confronted with her and him; *Ivan*, also, shares the peril. The *Queen* causes both *Cornaro* and *Ivan* to be condemned to death, meaning, however, to save the former. But she is outwitted by her nobles. The one doomed to suffer is concealed by a black veil. She deems it *Ivan*, but it is *Cornaro*. The victim having been found, no more is to be done, particularly as the popular voice is in favour of the survivor. The crowds pour into the Royal presence, and demand the union of *Ivan* and *Meta*; and so, amidst the cheers of the populace, the curtain falls.

The whole was admirably placed upon the stage, and acted with skill and force. Miss Fielding, who performed the heroine, and made her *début*, we believe, in the character, is an interesting actress, and promises well. The piece merits, and, no doubt, will have, a considerable run.

#### PRINCESS.

To this theatre Mr. Albert Smith has contributed the burlesque, and a light and sparkling thing it is, remarkably neat, elegant, and pretty. Its versification and diction are highly commendable, correct, and pointed. The subject is taken from Washington Irving's story of "The Alhambra," and the three princesses, *Zayda* (Miss Murray), *Zorayda* (Miss Leclerc), and *Zorahayda* (Miss Mary Keeley), who are delivered from their confinement by three knights, *Sir Rupert the Ready* (Mrs. Keeley), *Sir Desperado the Dauntless* (Mr. A. Wigan), and *Sir Toby the Timorous* (Mr. Keeley). The tyrant father was cleverly enacted by Mr. Wynn. There is a kind of prologue to the piece—by Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Flexmore—the former wandering despondingly in Brompton-square, in search of a new subject, and the latter as *Asmodeus*, who proposes the present, and a balloon trip from London to Grenada, over the Channel and Paris. The humour depends on the adventures of the captive knights, and the wit of a certain renegade, *Husein Baba* (Mr. Harley). By the aid of capital acting and much clever dialogue, a spectacle without story, and wanting in incident, is nevertheless made inexplicably effective. To describe it were a vain attempt—it must be seen to be appreciated, if not understood. The scenery and other appointments are magnificent.

#### OLYMPIC.

This management deserves more success than it receives. The drama, in four acts, of "Sir Roger de Coverley," by Mr. Tom Taylor, is designed and constructed with remarkable cleverness; and, well acted as it is, merits, as a realisation of the life portrayed by Addison in the "Spectator," the public approbation. No performer could be better adapted to the part of *Sir Roger* than Mr. Farren, who looks and acts it to perfection; neither do his defects of speech here mar his efforts, taciturnity being a feature of the original character preserved by the dramatist. *Will Honeycomb*, by Mr. H. Farren, was an essay more laborious than happy; but the *Will Wimple* of Mr. Compton was admirable; and the *Widow of Mrs. Stirling* was an exquisite picture. To make out the plot, the playwright has introduced some gipsy scenes, in which Mr. and Mrs. Murray, as *Black Will* and *Honor Lee*, play two character-parts with that careful attention to peculiarities which is necessary to their complete impersonation. The story in its progress becomes very complex, but all its difficulties are happily surmounted; and the triumph of old English manners in the end, celebrated by the dance bearing the same name as the drama. The audience, though not numerous, were delighted, the play being throughout and at the end loudly applauded.

#### MR. SALTER'S PICTURE OF THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

We were admitted, on Saturday, to a private view of this extensive painting, consisting of eighty-one portraits—the work of the artist for fifteen years. Its historic value is indubitable, and this will increase with time. Already twenty-nine of its heroes have paid the debt of nature: the Iron Duke yet happily survives. In this picture he is exhibited in the act of addressing his guests assembled at Apsley House, in the Waterloo Gallery; and the accessories are as true to reality as the portraits are spirited and life-like. The former are of the most elaborate kind, including the literal transcript of the gallery, as designed by Wyatt; with its works of art and gorgeous furniture, not omitting Stothard's famous shield, the porphyry candelabra, the gift of the Emperor Alexander, or the silver plateau, that of the Portuguese nation. In all these particulars the industry of the artist has been severely tasked. But it would be absurd to criticise now a work of such admitted merit. Suffice it, that we state it is at this present visible at 16, Old Bond-street, and will repay a lengthened visit.

#### PANORAMA.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

We were much gratified with Colonel Fremont's Overland Route to Oregon and California, a private view of which, at the Egyptian Hall, took place last Saturday. The subject commences with a view of the city of St. Louis, and conducts us by the Upper Missouri and Plate rivers to the prairies, Fort Laramie, Rock Independence, the Sweet-Water Valley, the Great Salt Pass, and the central chain of the Rocky Mountains, with the Great Salt Lake and the Mormon City. Beautiful and interesting as these objects are, they are succeeded by others of nearly equal importance; such as the American Falls on the Snake River, Fort Wallah-Wallah, Fort Vamoriwer, Pyramid Lake, the Pass on the Sierra Nevada, the Sacramento, the Columns, the Mokelumne, and other "golden streams," with the city and harbour of San Francisco. In a panorama so extensive we can but indicate the abundance of visual instruction provided. The views are all finely painted, and, notwithstanding their number, very artistically finished. The sketches from which they are taken have been provided, in part, by Colonel Fremont himself; but he has been assisted by Captain Willies, Mr. Drayton, Sir W. Drummond Stewart, and W. R. Ryan, Esq. A visit to the modern El Dorado thus facilitated cannot fail to be pleasing to the sight-seeing public at this festival season.

#### VAUXHALL-GARDENS (in their 120th year), will be opened on

Thursday next, May 1, with a host of characteristic novelties, including an Avenue of all Nations, a Temple of Concord, &c., and the celebration of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace with a Bal Masque.

THE GREAT BELL AT NOTRE DAME.—The large bell of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, was rung on Good Friday, after a silence of three years, caused by repairs in the belfry. A large crowd assembled on the Parvis to hear it. The bell is called Emmanuel, was cast in 1682, and Louis XIV. named it in the christening ceremony. Formerly, sixteen men were required to ring it, but, owing to an improvement in the hanging, four now suffice.

NINEVEH REMAINS.—(From a Correspondent.)—By a letter from Mr. Lynch, of Bagdad, dated Bussora, 11th March, 1851, we learn that Mr. Alderman Finnis's vessel, the *Apprentice*, which brought over the former cargo of Nineveh marbles, distanced the *Waterville* ten days in her return from London. Another of Mr. Finnis's vessels, the *Fortitude*, was then being laden at Mayhill. She had nearly completed her cargo, and was expected to set sail in a few days. Two lions and one bull, "all of enormous size," were already on board, as also another smaller bull, and a great many packages and cases. Another lion and two portions of Colonel Rawlinson's bull, which were too large for the hatchway, will be brought over by the *Apprentice* in her next voyage. Mr. Layard had preceded to Mossul, "not having succeeded in his excavation at Babylon."

#### MUSIC.

##### M. GOUNOD'S "SAPHO."

The three-act opera of Charles Gounod, "Sapho," the libretto by Emile Augier, a popular author at the Comédie Française, was produced at the Théâtre de l'Opéra, in Paris, on the 16th instant, with the most triumphant success. The names of the author and composer were announced from the stage, at the end of the opera, amidst the unanimous plaudits of an immense auditory. When it is considered that the new composer had to contend with the settled opinions of the public in favour of Auber, Halévy, and Meyerbeer, the three great pets of the Parisian amateurs in grand opera, the importance of Gounod's triumph may be estimated. Nothing but genius of the highest order, or talent altogether fresh, novel, and original, could have had a chance of success against such *prestige*; and when it is added, the French connoisseurs value a lyric work by the number of its acts, and that, with the exception of Donizetti's "Favorita," no opera of modern times with less than five acts, comprising a vast amount of ballet music and of diversifications, has been successful, the intrinsic beauties of the score of Gounod's "Sapho," thus to overcome existing prejudices, must be indeed great and striking. Poems of operas based on Greek and Roman subjects, are also out of fashion; and the predecessors of Gounod in the selection of Sapho's story, have not been fortunate, with the exception of Martini's version, to the lyric tragedy of the "Countess of Salm," acted at the Théâtre Louvois in 1794. The learned Reicha's work was a failure in 1822; and Pacini's "Sapho," done at the Italiens in 1842—an English adaptation of which had little success at Drury-Lane Theatre—is forgotten. Labarre in 1700, Rameau in 1739, Piccini in 1778, and Mayer in 1794, treated the same theme, tempting as it is. M. Emile Augier has contrived to invest the character of Sapho with the deepest interest, by first making her triumph at the temple over the poet Alcée, the agency of acquiring the affection of Phaon, who was divided, in the first instance, between the beauty of Glycère and the genius of Sapho. Then, in the second act, Sapho's triumph over the heart of Phaon is brief; the conqueror of the lyric crown at Lesbos is compelled by her own words to renounce her lover, at the vindictive instigation of the disappointed Glycère, who, through her influence over the sensualist Pythéas, has become mistress of the secret of the conspiracy against Pittacus, the King, entered into by Phaon and Alcée. This situation, one of the most dramatic in the entire opera, at the end of the second act, is depicted in a trio of surpassing beauty. In the third and last act, the despair of Sapho on Mount Leucas, on finding her lover leaving the country with Glycère, on exile, uttering a parting malediction on his faithlessness—as he supposes—Sapho, is the prominent incident. The *dénouement*, related by Herodotus, is followed—she throws herself into the sea, at the loss of Phaon.

As an Italian adaptation of "Sapho" will be produced this season at Covent-garden Theatre, and Viardot will be heard in the character, with which she has just achieved such an immense success in Paris, our analysis of the music is reserved. The prominent pieces are a romance of Phaon, an invocation to Liberty of Alcée, the trial song of Sapho for the prize, in the first act; a duo between Glycère and Pythéas, a duo between Sapho and Glycère, which is wound up in a most exciting trio with Phaon, in the second act; and the grand scena of Sapho, the couplets of the goatherd, and the concluding air of the distracted priestess. Amongst the choruses are the introduction, "O Jupiter," that of the conspirators, the finale of the first act, and the "Gloire à Bacchus" and "Adieu, patrie" of the excited conspirators. The marked originality of Gounod's style and his flowing melody are admitted on all hands: some critics think that in his choral pieces he is too severe and solemn, but it is maintained by his admirers that he has only sought for the *couleur locale* in the elevation and dignity of his themes and combinations. His accompanied recitatives and orchestral writing are much admired. Madame Viardot is pronounced to have surpassed her *Fidès* in the creation of Sapho: higher praise cannot be awarded. Mdlle. Poinot, the pupil of Duprez, was the beautiful Glycère; the lover, Phaon, was allotted to M. Gueymard (tenor); the poet, Alcée, to M. Marié (tenor); the gay voluptuary, Pythéas, to M. Brémont (basso); and the Goatherd to M. Aymès, who sang the lovely tenor melody most exquisitely.

The new composer—the want so long sighed for—has now been found in M. Gounod, who won the second prize at the Conservatoire in 1837, at the age of nineteen; and, in 1839, won the first grand prize for composition. Since that period he studied diligently in Italy and Germany, and the only works heard in public were some sacred pieces, at Vienna, until four of his compositions were performed at the Monthly Concerts of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, on the 15th of January, a notice of which was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th of January. We then expressed the conviction, that, in M. Gounod, "the advent of a master mind must be hailed;" and a rehearsing of the "Sanctus and Benedictus," at St. Martin's Hall, on the 16th (noticed in our Journal of last week), fully confirmed our previous impressions. The sensation produced in Paris, by the first lyric work presented on the stage by M. Gounod, is an important epoch for art. Admirable voicing for the singers, pure and flowing melody, mingled simplicity and severity in the combinations, massive grandeur, and marked originality—such are the gifts and acquirements of M. Gounod, who thus bids fair to be as great in the sacred, as in the operatic school.

##### THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The first morning performance for the season took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. More than ordinary interest was attached to this meeting, as it was the first appearance in London of Camillo Sivori, the celebrated violinist, after an absence of three years in North and South America. There was a numerous attendance, the assemblage of distinguished artists being conspicuous. The Quartets were No. 6 in B flat, Op. 18, composed in 1792; No. 9 in Op. 59, executed by Sivori, Sainston, Hill, and Rousselot; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in B flat (posthumous), played by Sainston, Sivori (first and second violins), Hill and Webb (tenors), and Rousselot (violinello). Sivori's execution was characterised by the brilliancy of his best days, and we were happy to find that his transatlantic trip has not in the slightest degree diminished the peculiar refinement of his style. Sainston led in the quintet with great skill and power: the andante scherzando, in G minor, was encored. The vocal music might have been spared: it stands no chance against such finished playing. The fourth concert will be on the 30th inst.

##### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The Italian Opera-house closed its season in Paris on the 19th instant, and will re-open under Mr. Lumley's direction on the 1st of October next. Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli and Mr. Sims Reeves, in Verdi's "Ernani," created a great sensation on every occasion.

Auber's "Corbelle d'Oranges" will be released soon at the Grand Opera in Paris, for Albini; Mdlle. Nau, MM. Aymès and Merly, will be included in the cast. The work will be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Albini, after its production in Paris. M. Roger has been re-engaged for some years at the Théâtre de l'Opéra.

Letters from Weimar state that Herr J. Haff's new opera, "King Alfred," has been produced, under Liszt's direction, with brilliant success.

Herr Jules Miller, a celebrated German tenor, died on the 7th instant, at Charlottenburg, in his 71st year. He was famed in *Tamino*, *Ottavio*, *Titus*, &c., and composed some comic operas.

##### MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Grattan Cooke gave a concert last Monday evening at the Royal Music Hall (Apollonion Room, Adelaide-street), which was well attended. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, of which Mr. G. Cooke is master, performed Rossini's "William Tell" overture and other pieces with much spirit. Mr. Richardson played one of his inimitable flute solos; Miss V. Collins displayed a nice tone on the violinello; Miss R. Collins exhibited brilliancy in a violin solo; Signor Regondi, his refined sentiment in a concertina solo; the Distin family, their skill on the sax-horns; and M. Arban and Mr. F. Chatterton, their dexterity on the cornet-a-piston and harp. Mr. G. Cooke also performed on the oboe with his usual ability. The vocalists were the Misses Poole, Messent, Collins, and M. O'Connor.

The Apollonion performances of Mr. Mather and other organists have increased in attraction.

Signor Montelli's operatic concerts at the Princess' Concert-Room have been repeated this week.

The Northampton Musical Festival, under the direction of Mr. C. McKorkell, took place last Tuesday and Wednesday; Haydn's "Creation" and Handel's "Messiah" were performed with concerts each evening. The vocalists were Misses Birch, Williams, Poole, Mrs. Endersohn; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, and Lawler. Mr. H. Blagrove was leader of the band.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week comprise the Fourth Philharmonic Concert (by Royal command) on Monday; the second meeting of the Musical Union, M. Billet's pianoforte *soirée*, and Herr Witt's concert on Tuesday; the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, on Wednesday night; and the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday, conducted by Costa; by Miss Catherine Hayes will sing the principal soprano part, being her first appearance in London since her return from Italy; Miss E. Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes, will be the other vocalists.

Out of thirty-six works, sent in for the prize glee of ten gleeuses, Dr. Bexfield, for his "Death of Hector," has been awarded the prize, by the judge, Sir H. R. Bishop.

The City Glee Club had a concert at Crosby Hall, on Thursday night, at which glees and part songs, by Calcott, Spofforth, Stevens, Jackson, Bishop, J. L. Hatton, &c., were sung; the vocalists were Mrs. J. Roe, Mrs. E. Hancock, Miss M. Rose; Messrs. H. Haigh, E. Day, Harding, W. Winn, and members of the City Glee Club. Messrs. J. Roe and W. Winn were conductors; and Mr. A. F. Norman was the pianist.

The Lyric Madrigal and Glee Club held their second meeting, on Monday last, at the Whittington Club, under the direction of Mr. Shoubridge. Glees by Darby, J. S. Smith, Horsley, Greville, T. Cooke, Bishop, Calcott, Webbe, W. Beale, and Miss E. Flower, and madrigals by Morley (1595), and G. Converse (1580), were included in the programme.

Amongst the arrivals are Theobald Böhm, the celebrated flautist; Herr Menter, the famed Munich violinist; Labarre, the great harpist; Herr Hölzel, the composer and singer; Camillo Sivori, the renowned violinist; M. Adolphe Adam, the composer; Herr Reichart, principal tenor of the Imperial Chapel at Vienna; Signor Golinelli, a pianist of note from Italy, &c.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE POLICE FORCE AT WOOLWICH.**—The strength of the police force has been augmented to the extent of one sergeant and four constables at Deptford Dockyard, and one sergeant and six constables at Woolwich Dockyard, for six months. This increase is for the purpose of insuring greater attention being paid to country and foreign visitors who may wish to visit the cradles of the Royal Navy of Great Britain during the approaching period of the Exhibition, when so many parties will visit the metropolis and the objects of interest in the vicinity, many of whom have never seen a ship-of-war, or vessels of large dimensions, in progress of construction.

On Monday last, Captain Smithett, of her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, at present fitting at Woolwich, received orders to leave for Dover, and proceed in the *Gurand* mail steam-packet, Lieutenant Commander Wyde, to Ostend, to be in readiness to embark the Prince Royal of Prussia at that port, for conveyance to England, to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, on the 1st of May next.

Her Majesty's ship *Dedalus*, which was at Valparaiso, in Chili (South America), in February, had received orders to take on board 20 months' provisions, in order to carry succour to the *Plover*, and other ships searching for Sir J. Franklin.

Major-General Roderick Macneil has been appointed to the Staff at Madras, and will relieve Major-General Aitchison in that Presidency.

**PRESERVATION OF SHIPS' COPPER.**—Mr. Peacock, who has been permitted by the Admiralty and the Peninsular and Oriental Company to try various experiments, with a view to the preservation of the bottoms of iron ships, has now brought forward a composition for preserving the bottoms of coppered wooden vessels. The Admiralty have offered him the opportunity of trying it, and have ordered, at all the dockyards, that the next newly coppered bottom ship shall receive a coating of the liquid, in order to test the merits of the invention.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The spring meetings succeed each other so closely, this season, that, without express or special trains, the racing man of business would scarcely get through his work. He is at Newmarket this week up to Friday afternoon—must be at the "Corner" to-day, and tell it not in Gath—to-morrow, to clear off old scores, and compare his book for Chester. To that ancient city he must proceed on Monday; there until Friday night or Saturday morning, and again at Newmarket the Monday after; York and Bath in the following week; and then the monster gathering of the year—Epsom! At all these meetings we look for good sport and a great concourse of spectators, including, there can be no doubt, a fair proportion of foreigners. It is to be regretted, however, that the various stewards have not acted a little more on the "give and take" principle, and left the week before the Derby "blank." Having mentioned Chester, we have merely to add, that is the only race meeting of the week. The steeple-chase season is over.

## LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CHESTER CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Rhesus (t)	12 to 1 agst Black Doctor	20 to 1 agst Haricot
10 to 1 — Russborough	16 to 1 — Nancy	25 to 1 — Sauter-le-Coupe
12 to 1 — Italian	20 to 1 — Backwater	30 to 1 — Woolwich (t)
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Prime Minister	14 to 1 agst Marlborough Buck	30 to 1 agst Heartbreaker
6 to 1 — Teddington	16 to 1 — Constellation	33 to 1 — Neasham
7 to 1 — Hernandez	18 to 1 — Theusens	33 to 1 — The Ban
12 to 1 — Mountain Deer	20 to 1 — Bonnie Dundee	50 to 1 — Serus
OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Hease Homberg	8 to 1 agst Iris (t)	8 to 1 agst Aphrodite
	12 to 1 agst Payment.	

## NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

**HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES** of 20 sovs each.—Col. Peel's b f, by Slane, out of Palmyra (G. Mann), 1. Duke of Bedford's Westow (F. Butler), 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Lord Stanley's Croupier (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Barne's Trinket (Flatman), 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES** of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Barcelona (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Cotulla (Robinson), 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES** of 50 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Balsamo (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's The Squaw (Flatman), 2.

**FIFTY POUNDS.**—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Norman), 2.

## TUESDAY.

**QUEEN'S PLATE** of 100 guineas.—Mr. Rogers's Kissaway (Rogers), 1. Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalia (F. Butler), 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Preslaw (Norma), 1. Major Pitt's King of Oude (Sly), 2.

**HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Death's The Moor (W. Abdale), 1. Lord Stanley's Uriei (F. Butler), 2.

**TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES** of 100 sovs each.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (Flatman), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Mountain Deer (Templeman), 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES** of 300 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Marlow), 1. Mr. Combe's Tomboy (Rogers), 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

**HANDICAP PLATE** of 50 sovs.—Mr. Stephenson's c by Dromedary (F. Butler), 1. Lord Clifden's Strongbow (Robinson), 2.

**PLATE** of 50 sovs.—Mr. S. Rogers's Vasa (Rogers), 1. Mr. Thorpe's Forest Flower (Flatman), 2.

## THURSDAY.

**QUEEN'S PLATE.**—Uriei, 1. Dromedary colt, 2.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**—Aristo, 1. Croupier, 2.

**THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.**—Aphrodite, 1. Anspach, 2.

**EMIGRATION PROSPECTS.**—Extract of a letter received from Melbourne, Port Philip, dated December 9, 1850:—"Labour is again getting dearer. Whatever are the people about at home, that so few immigrants come out! Good wages, good food, good prospects for the future, with no fear of want, are open to all who are the least inclined to work, and can do something; and yet ships come in loaded with goods, but short of men, women, and children. For want of hands, some of the wool must be got up in the grease, instead of being washed; and loss is thereby occasioned to all parties. Servant girls are still at a premium. Even the needlewomen have all gone off, though there were some worthless ones among them. As a whole, in point of virtuous character, the Irish orphan girls stand much higher."—*The Times*.

**LECTURES IN GERMAN ON THE MODERN THEATRE.**—An invitation to lecture on subjects of literature and art, numerously signed by distinguished and influential gentlemen, having been addressed to Doctor Gottfried Kinkel, late Professor at the University of Bonn, he will deliver a course of twelve lectures on the History of the Modern Theatre, at Willis's Rooms, commencing on Monday next.

**BAZAAR AT LIVERPOOL FOR THE SAILORS' HOME.**—A bazaar and flower show, under the auspices of the merchants, shipowners, and others connected with the port of Liverpool, was opened on Wednesday, in that town, the proceeds of which are intended to be devoted in aid of the funds of the Sailors' Home. For some weeks preparations have been in progress to insure the success of the bazaar, which was held in the building called "the Sailors' Home," and the selection was found to be a most admirable one. The attendance of visitors was very crowded each day, and it was expected that the proceeds of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during which it was open, would amount to several thousand pounds.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.—MARRIAGE OF MISS TALBOT.**—On Wednesday, before the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Roundell Palmer moved, on the petition of Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.P., second son of the Duke of Norfolk, and Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, for an order of reference to the Master to inquire as to the fitness of a marriage between the petitioner and Miss Talbot, a ward of court, and in case the Master approved of such marriage, that he would then approve of a settlement. The petitioner stated that the petitioner had become acquainted with the young lady in 1847, and had since taken every opportunity of making himself acceptable to her, and that she was now disposed to accept him, if the Lord Chancellor approved. Mr. Rolt was instructed by Dr. Doyle, the testamentary guardian of Miss Talbot, to express his concurrence in the prayer of the petition, and to say that any similar application, having equal grounds to support it, would at any preceding time have had the same concurrence. His Lordship stopped the learned counsel by saying that they might take the usual reference. Order accordingly.

**THE MONSTER TABLET FOR SOYER'S SYMPOSIUM.**—This extraordinary specimen of English manufacture arrived from Barnsley on Monday night last. Its length is 307 feet, breadth 8 feet, weight 2 cwt., and cost upwards of £50. It is to be exhibited on Monday next on the banquetting-table in the encampment of all nations.

The *Journal du Havre* states that a few days ago, as the funeral procession of a wealthy inhabitant of Ingouville was proceeding along the street, a poor cobbler remarked to a friend:—"How strange it is that a man who possessed everything to make life happy should be cut off, whilst a poor devil like I am, who have nothing to expect but misery, will probably live long!" and that the moment he uttered the last word, he staggered and fell dead.

The Cabinet of Washington have determined that freight cannot be rightly included as part of the cost of importation of goods, merchandise, &c., from foreign countries. It is understood that the question was one which had caused much anxiety, and the decision of the Cabinet was only arrived at after a very long discussion.

In the United States a company has been formed to connect the St. Lawrence with Plattsburg, by constructing a railroad from Rouse's Point, thus forming another link with the Ogdensburg road and that to Montreal. Among the gentlemen concerned in this enterprise, the names of the following capitalists: Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Ex-Governor Payne, of Vermont; and Benjamin Brewster, Esq., of Montreal are named.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, George Carnot, who was tried and convicted at the last assizes held at Bury St. Edmunds, before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Jervis, of the murder of Elizabeth Bainbridge, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on the new drop, erected on the top of the central archway leading to the interior of the prison in that town. The convict, previous to his execution, made a confession of his guilt.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The fluctuation in Consols has been limited during the week to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., business being partially suspended by the Easter holidays. Monday's opening price was  $97\frac{1}{2}$  for Money and Account, which quotation was well maintained during Tuesday; but on Wednesday the Market manifested weakness, a report circulating that the Bank Directors were selling Consols, which naturally led to the inference of a rise in the rate of discount. Consols for Money accordingly receded to  $96\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The weekly meeting on Thursday broke up, however, without any alteration, and the improvement in favour of this country in the Foreign Exchanges induces a belief that no increased rate will be required at present. It must, notwithstanding, be conceded that in the best-informed quarters a rise in the value of money is regarded as probable. In confirmation of this view, it has transpired that more than one company of undoubted credit have, where debentures are shortly falling due, offered four per cent. as an inducement to renewal. The Unfunded Debt is about last week's quotations, also India Bonds. In the heavy stocks the transactions have been principally outstanding transfers, awaiting the opening. At the close of the week's transactions the Market was steady, prices being; for Bank Stock, 211; Reduced,  $96\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols,  $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities,  $97\frac{1}{2}$  to  $97\frac{1}{4}$ ; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{4}$ ; ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; India Bonds, £1000, 59 pm.; Consols for Account,  $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 54 pm.

In the Foreign house a fair share of speculative business has been indulged in, Mexican, Spanish Actives, and Portuguese being the favourite stocks. Mexican has ranged between Monday's extreme price of  $35\frac{1}{2}$  and  $34\frac{1}{2}$ , closing at  $35\frac{1}{2}$ . Portuguese has partially recovered its depression, and has been quoted as high as  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; it nominally quotes now 33. Spanish Actives have been dealt in at  $19\frac{1}{2}$  and  $19\frac{1}{4}$ —rather a close quotation. In the other Foreign funds no change has taken place of any importance, the last prices being:—Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, Ex. Jan. Coupons,  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Account,  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peruvian Bonds Deferred,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese 5 per Cent., 89; Russian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 99; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, Account,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Passive,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, 3 per Cent.,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., 12 Guild,  $59\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 90.

Shares have been steady; and, as speculation has diminished, the rates of continuations have also declined. A slight reaction on Wednesday was followed by improved prices on Thursday, and the Market now closes firmly, at the following prices:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bristol and Exeter,  $80\frac{1}{2}$ ; Caledonian,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Anglian ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  paid), 5; Eastern Counties,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lancashire,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Halves, B,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western,  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire,  $64\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Quarters, 16; London and Blackwall,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast,  $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and North-Western,  $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and South-Western,  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36; Midland, 65; ditto, £50 Shares,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37; Newmarket, 9; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; North British, 10; Scottish Midland,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dis; ditto, Class B,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dis; Shrewsbury and Chester, 18; ditto, Halves, 9; South-Eastern,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Extension,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, G N E, Purchase,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Lines LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Gloucester and Dean Forest, 18; Leeds and Bradford, 99; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wear Valley, £25 paid,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ .

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Aberdeen,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis; Eastern Counties Extension, 6 per cent. Stock, 11; Eastern Union, Scrip Guaranteed,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  x.d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, Pref., Convert., 11; ditto, New, Guaranteed, 13; London and South-Western,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland (Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham), 133.

**FOREIGN.**—Boulogne and Amiens, 10; Dutch Rhenish,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Indian (£14 paid),  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ; Luxembourg (£10 paid),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Namur and Liege,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern of France,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; Paris and Rouen,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ; Paris and Strasbourg, 11; Rouen and Havre,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  x.d.; Sambre and Meuse, 4; West Flanders,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Up to our market this week, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, owing to the immense imports of foreign flour, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy, and prices have given way 1s per quarter, without effecting clearances. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly held at full currencies, but low and middling qualities have had a downward tendency. The sale for malting barley has become very inactive, but grinding and distilling parcels have sold at fully previous rates. No change in oats, beans, peas, or Indian corn, but flour has met a dull inquiry, on somewhat easier terms:—

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; ditto, white, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; ditto, white, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; Yorkshire, red, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; ditto, white, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; brown do., 4s 3d to 4s 5d; Kingston and Ware, 5s 3d to 5s 5d; Chevalier, 5s 1s to 5s 5s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 17s to 22s; tick beans, new, 23s to 25s; ditto, old, 27s to 29s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; mangel, 25s to 29s; white, 25s to 26s; bolters, 25s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto, extra, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Yorkshire, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto, extra, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; white, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; barley, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; beans, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; peas, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; American flour, 18s to 23s per barrel. Canada, 4s 10d to 4s 11d per barrel; French, 28s to 34s per sack.

**The Seed Market.**—The season for sowing being now nearly over, the sale for clover seeds is heavy, at barley stationary prices. Canary steady, but not dearer. In other articles no change has taken place.

**Lined.** English, sewing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s; hempseed, 30s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 7s; and tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rape-seed, new, 22s to 22 1/2 per last; lined cakes, English, 47s to 47 1/2 lb; foreign ditto, 46s to 46 1/2 lb per 100; rape-cakes, 4s 6d to 4s 10s per ton; canary, 40s to 44s per quarter. English clover seed, 10s to 11s; extra, 11s to 12s; white, 11s to 12s; barley, 11s to 12s; extra, 12s to 13s; beans, 11s to 12s; peas, 11s to 12s per quarter. American flour, 18s to 23s per barrel. Canada, 4s 10d to 4s 11d per barrel; French, 28s to 34s per sack.

**The Seed Market.**—The season for sowing being now nearly over, the sale for clover seeds is heavy, at barley stationary prices. Canary steady, but not dearer. In other articles no change has taken place.

**Lined.** English, sewing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s; hempseed, 30s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 7s; and tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rape-seed, new, 22s to 22 1/2 per last; lined cakes, English, 47s to 47 1/2 lb; foreign ditto, 46s to 46 1/2 lb per 100; rape-cakes, 4s 6d to 4s 10s per ton; canary, 40s to 44s per quarter. English clover seed, 10s to 11s; extra, 11s to 12s; white, 11s to 12s; barley, 11s to 12s; extra, 12s to 13s; beans, 11s to 12s; peas, 11s to 12s per quarter. American flour, 18s to 23s per barrel. Canada, 4s 10d to 4s 11d per barrel; French, 28s to 34s per sack.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d to 7d; of household ditto, 4 1/2d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 39s 5d; barley, 24s 5d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 24s 7d; beans, 25s 10d; peas, 25s 10d.

**The Six Weeks Average.**—Wheat, 39s 3d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 24s 7d; beans, 25s 10d; peas, 25s 10d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Although the market is tolerably well supplied, the general demand is steady, and common sound congou is worth 1s 3d per lb. Small public sales have been held, but the bid-dings were by no means active.

**Rubber.**—Business has been transacted in raw qualities this week, at about stationary figures. Refined goods are in fair request, and brown lumps are worth 48s per cwt. No change in crushed.

**Coffee.**—About 2000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands at 40s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt. Most plantation kinds are quite as dear as last week.

**Rice.**—There has been no operation in this article, and, in most instances, prices are the same in favour of buyers.

**Provisions.**—In Irish butter, the arrivals of which are small, exceedingly little is doing, at dropping prices. Cakes and Limericks have changed hands at 6s to 7s per cwt. Foreign butter has given way 4s per cwt, owing to the large supply on offer. Less money has been again accepted for English, fine weekly Dorset being quoted at 90s to 92s; middling ditto, 76s to 84s per cwt; fresh 84s to 86s per cwt. Prime bacon market is active, at an improved price of 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 55s to 57s; heavy, 52s to 54s; Limerick sizeable, 54s to 55s per cwt. Lard firm, at 60s to 62s for Waterford bladdered, and 48s to 51s for firkins and kegs.

**Tallow.**—The demand—both on the spot and for forward delivery—having fallen off, prices are tending downwards. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 39s 9d to 40s per cwt.

**Oils.**—Lined oil is in moderate request, at 33s to 33s 3d per cwt. In other respects, the demand is heavy.

**Spirits.**—East India rum is offering at 1s 5d per gallon proof, with very few buyers. Leeswards oil, at 1s 7d to 1s 7d proof. Jamaica may be had on lower terms. Geneva and corn spirits without alteration.

**Coal.**—Carr's West Hartley, 13s 6d; Chester Main, 12s 9d; new Tanfield, 13s; Tanfield Moor, 13s; West Wylam, 13s; Gosforth, 13s 9d; Heston, 13s 9d; and straw, 1s 1s to 1s 1s per load. Trade dull.

**Hops.**—The show of samples being good, and the brewers well in stock, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Wool.**—For all kinds there is scarcely any inquiry, and, in some instances, we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

**Potatoes.**—Selected York Regents, which have become scarce, are now worth 100s per ton. In other qualities, only a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock having exceeded the demand, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lbs:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 2s to 2s 4s; clover ditto, 2s 3s to 2s 10s; and straw, 1s 1s to 1s 9s per load. Trade dull.

**Butter.**—The show of samples being good, and the brewers well in stock, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Wool.**—For all kinds there is scarcely any inquiry, and, in some instances, we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

**Potatoes.**—Selected York Regents, which have become scarce, are now worth 100s per ton. In other qualities, only a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock having exceeded the demand, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lbs:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 2s to 2s 4s; clover ditto, 2s 3s to 2s 10s; and straw, 1s 1s to 1s 9s per load. Trade dull.

**Butter.**—The show of samples being good, and the brewers well in stock, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Wool.**—For all kinds there is scarcely any inquiry, and, in some instances, we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

**Potatoes.**—Selected York Regents, which have become scarce, are now worth 100s per ton. In other qualities, only a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock having exceeded the demand, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lbs:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 2s to 2s 4s; clover ditto, 2s 3s to 2s 10s; and straw, 1s 1s to 1s 9s per load. Trade dull.

**Butter.**—The show of samples being good, and the brewers well in stock, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Wool.**—For all kinds there is scarcely any inquiry, and, in some instances, we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

**Potatoes.**—Selected York Regents, which have become scarce, are now worth 100s per ton. In other qualities, only a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock having exceeded the demand, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lbs:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 2s to 2s 4s; clover ditto, 2s 3s to 2s 10s; and straw, 1s 1s to 1s 9s per load. Trade dull.

**Butter.**—The show of samples being good, and the brewers well in stock, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Wool.**—For all kinds there is scarcely any inquiry, and, in some instances, we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

**Potatoes.**—Selected York Regents, which have become scarce, are now worth 100s per ton. In other qualities, only a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock having exceeded the demand, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lbs:—

**FLOCKHART and SONS,** Kinross, curriers. **J. WILSON,** Leith,



During the recess of 1840, when the position of affairs between the Porte and Syria, and the inclination of France to the former, and Great Britain to the latter, threatened war with France, Sir William Molesworth, by placard, called a public meeting of his constituents at Leeds: more than 8000 persons gathered in the Cloth Hall-yard, and, after an able speech from the hon. Baronet, an amicable address to the people of France was carried by acclamation. This meeting led to others in the great towns, and the rumours of war were soon over.



SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

At the general election in 1841, Sir William retired from Parliament, and devoted himself for a time chiefly to literary pursuits. At a social meeting, at which, amongst others, Mill, Buller, and, we believe, Grote, were present, it was suggested as matter of regret that the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, close reasoner and master though he was of the English language, should be so rare and dear as to be quite beyond the reach of students of ordinary means; and that whoever had sufficient knowledge and means, would do a lasting service to the cultivation of sound logic and true philosophy by producing, at a moderate price, a complete edition of his works. Sir William Molesworth undertook the task, and by 1843 had collected, edited, and published in English and Latin, with notes, the complete works of Hobbes, in 16 volumes. Nor were the suggesters of the labour wrong, that it would need both means and time, for the cost was not less than about £6000.

In September, 1845, on the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wood, Sir William Molesworth was brought forward as a candidate for Southwark, was opposed by Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, a Conservative and Protectionist, and Mr. Edward Miall, on the Maynooth grant and the editing of Hobbes, and was returned by a large majority, the numbers being—Molesworth, 1743; Pilcher, 1182; Miall, 352.

The hon. Bart. again spoke in favour of the immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws on the motion (Feb. 19, 1846) for going into committee on the bill of the late Sir Robert Peel. In 1847, in the debate on Mr. Hume's motion on Cracow, he gave a detailed history of the Russo-Dutch loan, pointing out that whatever loophole of escape some doubtful readings of points in the treaty might afford, there could be no doubt of the justice of the claim. In the debate on the Irish Poor-law amendment, March 12, 1847, he spoke in favour of out-door relief; and, in

the great education debate of the same session, advocated the claim of Catholics to a share in all Parliamentary grants for the purposes of public instruction.

At the general election, in 1847, Sir William Molesworth was unopposed. In the session of 1848, January 7, he spoke in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. The honourable member also took part in the debates on the Army and Navy expenditure, and has been a diligent member of the committee upon the subject; but the question which he has most made his own in the House, and his mastery of which has been the work of years, is that of Colonial Reform, and retrenchment of expenditure on our land and sea forces by the better government and greater independence of our colonies. His first great speech upon the subject was July 25, 1848, in which he entered into a complete review of our colonial empire, and classified and described the items of expenditure upon our forty colonies in the several quarters of the globe. This speech was reprinted, in the form of one of their tracts, by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and, as a sort of text-book upon the subject, has had an immense circulation. The hon. member spoke at length in the following year upon Mr. Baillie's motion for a committee of enquiry into the grievances of Ceylon and British Guiana. In the session of 1849 he again brought forward his Colonial Reform proposition, in a motion for a committee to inquire into the colonial policy of the United Kingdom; and in the debates of the following session, on the Government Australian Colonies Bill, he advocated the establishment of a second chamber; and, on the 6th of May, moved the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of omitting all the clauses empowering the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws; and, in the same session, spoke in opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion of approval of the foreign policy of the Government. On the 10th inst. the hon. member again renewed his colonial motion in the following resolutions:—

1. That it is the opinion of this House, that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure on account of the colonies, with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations or convict settlements. 2. That it is expedient, at the same time, to give to the inhabitants of the colonies, which are neither military stations nor convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.

His speech upon the subject, since published in a pamphlet form, and certainly the ablest he has delivered, exhausts the whole question of colonial expenditure, colonial government, colonial discontent, unsettlement, and wars. It was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and the debate stands adjourned until after the Recess.

The hon. Baronet married, in 1844, the widow of the late Temple West, Esq., of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### GILSTON-PARK, HERTS.

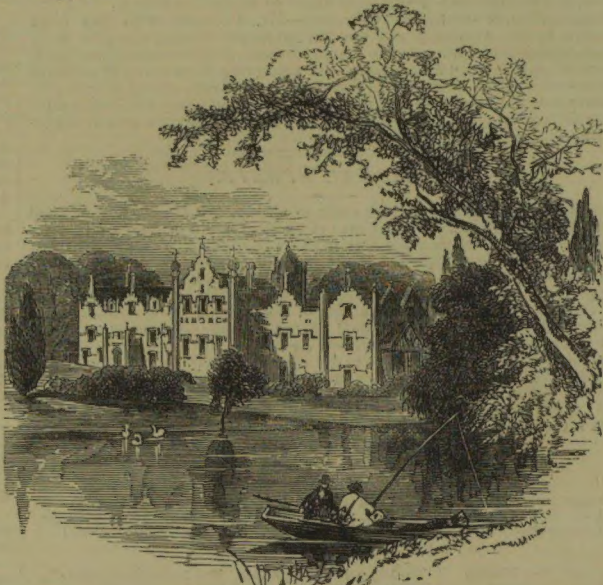
THIS fine old mansion, situated within twenty minutes' walk of the Burnt Mill Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, will next week be dismantled of its olden furniture, pictures, armour, &c., to be disposed of by the fiat of the auctioneer; the sale commencing on Monday next.

Gilston formed part of the estate of the Magnavilles, and afterwards of William D'Albini, whose daughter and heiress, Isabel, married Lord de Roos, Lord of Helmesley, in Holderness, by whom the manor was divided into Great and Little Gilston, and also Overhall and Netherhall. These descended, by purchase and otherwise, through the families of the Giffords, Chaunceys, Gores, and others, to the Plumers, who came from Old Windsor, about the year 1660, upon acquiring Gilston and Blakesware, in the same county. Traditionally, they derive from a Saxon knight; but the pedigree in the Herald's College dates only from the time of Elizabeth, at which period they were a family of great opulence. In 1680, Walter Plumer was created a baronet, but the title is now extinct. Colonel John Plumer, of Blakesware, married, in 1680, Mary Hale, of the Hertfordshire family of King's Walden; and his eldest daughter, Anne Plumer, married James Hamilton, seventh Earl of Abercorn, by whom she had, with other children, Jane Hamilton, who married, first, William Plumer, Esq., of Gilston Park, forty years member of Parliament for the county of Hertford. This gentleman, no male Plumer being then left, named his wife sole heiress to his estates, which she inherited accordingly at his decease. Mrs. Plumer married, secondly, Robert Ward, Esq., who thereupon assumed the additional surname and arms of Plumer.

Mr. Plumer Ward served as High Sheriff for Herts in 1832. He is distinguished in literature as the author of "The History of the Law of Nations," and of the very popular novels of "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c. Mrs. Ward, it appeared, had entertained high admiration of his writings, which she extended to their author; and at her beautiful seat at Gilston, says the Hon. E. Phipps, "he was enabled to enjoy that sort of rural life which, from the days when his young ima-

gination had dwelt on Sir Roger de Coverley, formed the great object of his ambition. At a period when worldly prosperity seemed showered upon him, his happiness was much dashed by the deplorable state of the health of his three daughters. The fatal complaint which had caused their mother's death settled successively and irrevocably on each. He lost first the two eldest, who fell victims to the same insidious disease within two days of each other. \* \* \* Within a few months after, that wife, whose kindness and generosity had been unflinching during the short period of their union, died also at Gilston Park, which she had bestowed upon him—a gift, however, which the grievous afflictions of which it had been the scene robbed of half its value."

Mr. Ward subsequently married Mrs. Okeover, the widowed daughter of the late gallant Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson; but Gilston seems ever after to have been shunned by him, for we find him, writing from Wiesbaden, offering the place, and all its plate and jewels, for £2000 a year. Again, at Okeover Hall, he says, "I feel more comfortably off in this delightful, as well as respectable, old abode than ever I was in my life, and far happier than at Gilston." (Memoirs, by the Hon. E. Phipps.)



GILSTON-PARK, HERTS.

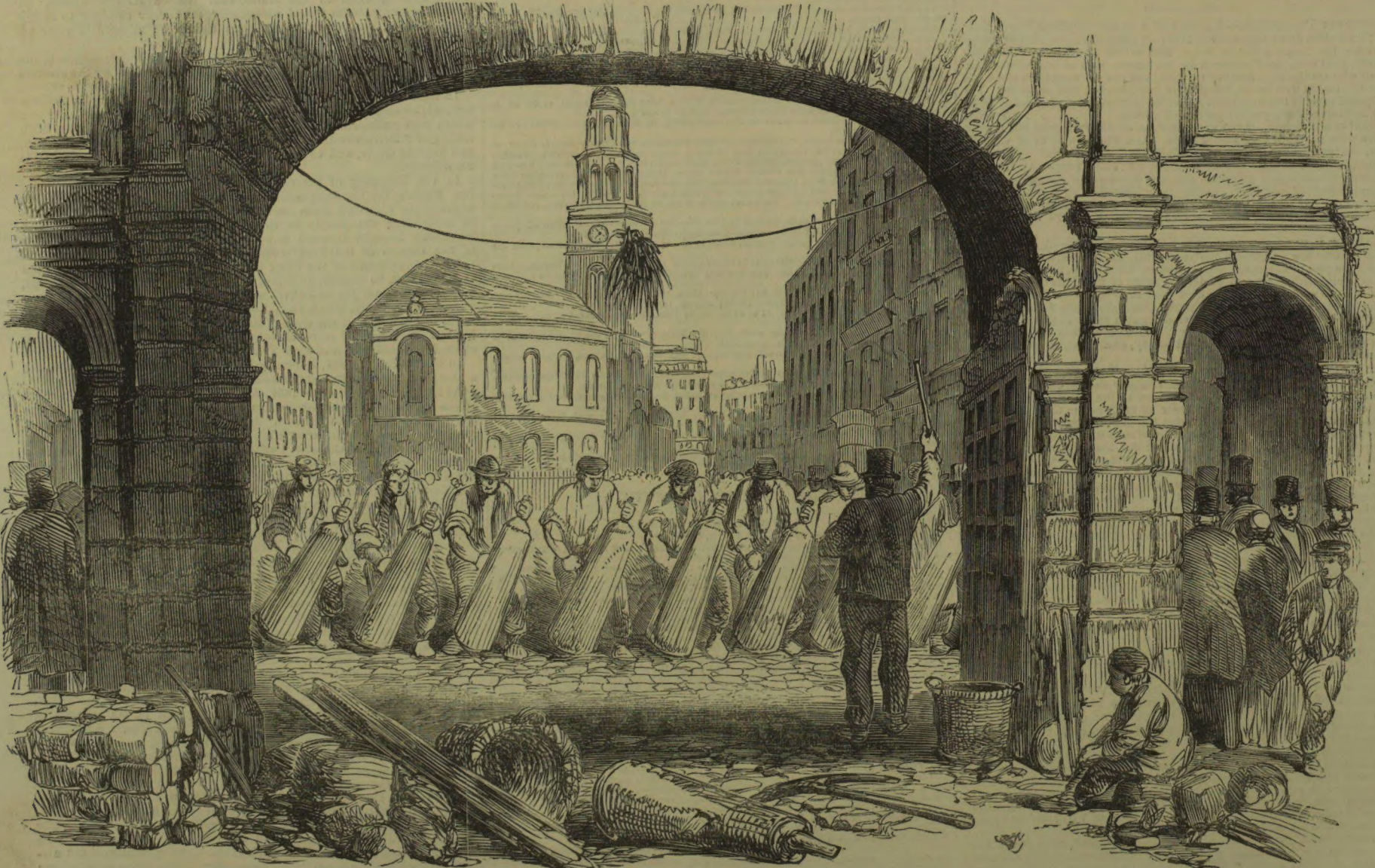
The fine old place is of somewhat fantastic design; but has withal in its armorial shields and battlemented gables, an ancestral air. Among the more interesting contents are several portraits of the Plumers, by Lely, Kneller, Stone, Hudson, Reynolds, and Lawrence. A few of the paintings, however, are "heirlooms," and are not to be sold. The collection, altogether, numbers nearly 100, mostly portraits. There are also twelve colossal marble busts of the Cæsars; and an assemblage of armour, some of a very early period. One of the lots, not for sale, is "four ancient standards, two ditto, armorial bearings of Plumer Ward's family, and the flag-staff of the Royal standard of Scotland, taken by Sir Ralph Sadleir, at the battle of Musselburgh (1547); also various pedigrees, &c."

#### REPAVEMENT OF THE STRAND.

THE usually crowded roadways of Fleet-street and the Strand have just been in part re-laid with granite pavement, in well-timed anticipation of the additional amount of traffic to be expected during the approaching Exhibition. The system now generally adopted in the metropolitan carriage-roads is, to prepare a foundation of concrete, and then place upon it the granite blocks to a proper curve, generally a flat segment of a circle, so as to throw off the water into the side gutters. The interstices are then grouted with liquid mortar, and the whole surface is afterwards strewn with sand, and thus made ready for traffic.

The illustration shows the work in progress on the west side of Temple Bar, where a line of paviors are using their rammers with almost the precision of an engineering operation. The combined power of the workmen, by means of this arrangement, is very great.

It may be interesting to add, that the present mode of paving the roadways of the metropolis almost precisely corresponds with that adopted in the streets of Pompeii, upwards of 2000 years since.



REPAVEMENT OF THE STRAND.